FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 AUGUST 1983

Lebanon

Political Developments — "Direct contacts" between "some quarters" and "non-Lebanese" officials violate national sovereignty, President Amin al-Jumayyil told his assembled Cabinet in an expression of "extreme dissatisfaction," Beirut radio reported. The president urged the Cabinet to condemn the "manifestations" which accompanied the "surprise" visit of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens as they weaken state authority, the radio added. Later in the meeting, Al-Jumayyil invited Lebanese leaders to meet with him on unifying the country, the radio said.

In an interview with the Israeli paper *Yoman Hashavu'a*, Druze leader Walid Junblatt contended that he is the only leader capable of imposing order in the country and that if he became prime minister, the Druze-Phalangist clashes would end. Junblatt also denied rumors that the Druze were going to form a separate state.

Ash-Shuf Withdrawal — Lebanese Government leaders requested Israel to take charge of bringing Lebanese Army units into the Ash-Shuf region before the IDF withdrawal is completed, according to a Jerusalem television report. Phalangist forces commander Fadi Afram also discussed the Ash-Shuf conflicts with the Israeli defense minister during his 16 August visit to Beirut and asked that Israel support the Phalangists with a statement of support if not with arms, the television added.

Arens, Karami on Agreement — Following reports that the United States and Syria are considering changing the Israel-Lebanon agreement, Arens reaffirmed his confidence in the U.S. commitment to the accord in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, in an interview with the London paper *Al-Hawadith*, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami maintained that the government should tear up the joint agreement since it has not achieved its goal of a total Syrian and Israeli withdrawal. Instead, the government should work toward a comprehensive national accord among all the forces in Lebanon, Karami stated. The former prime minister also told the paper that the government's wish to send the Army into the Ash-Shuf area under a "local agreement" is only a trick to serve the partial IDF withdrawal.

Military Developments — Israeli forces closed the Beirut-Sidon highway at Ad-Damur bridge for 1 hour during the evening to enable IDF convoys to move south from Ash-Shuf, Beirut radio reported. The Ash-Shuf area was calm throughout the day, the report added.

Over 15,000 Palestinians arrived "recently" in the north from the YAR, PDRY, and other Arab states as part of a plan to assemble the armed Palestinians withdrawn from Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio said. A ship unloaded arms and ammunition for the PLO and some leftist parties at Al-Minyah port, the report added.

PLO Affairs

In a dispatch from Damascus, Radio Monte Carlo reported that the PLO conciliation committee had an 8-hour meeting with Fatah opposition leaders. Opposition spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi said that during the meeting, which was held in a "brotherly and frank atmosphere," opposition leaders Sa'id Musa Muragha and Nimr Salih pledged to prevent any fighting, the radio added. Well-informed sources in Damascus, quoted by Algiers Voice of Palestine radio, also said that the PLO opposition promised during the talks to abide by the cease-fire and to end media campaigns. However, a later Voice of Lebanon radio report said Palestinian factions clashed in Al-Biqa' at 1850 GMT.

The PFLP-General Command issued a statement, reported by Radio Monte Carlo, holding Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir responsible for the dissident movement within its ranks. The statement added that the five PFLP-General Command members who participated in a Tripoli news conference have had their membership suspended. North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio reported that "a number" of PFLP-General Command pilots announced that they have joined the uprising.

Libya-Chad

Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated in an interview with French television that he cannot envisage a "short-term solution" to the Chad conflict and again denied any Libyan intervention in the country, AFP reported. Nevertheless, the Libyan leader said authorities in Tripoli and Paris are "in touch" over developments in Chad, AFP stated. Al-Qadhdhafi also asserted that the size of the French contingent means that the troops can no longer be regarded as "instructors" but are a "clear military presence," the AFP report added. According to Al-Qadhdhafi, France has become involved in the conflict "despite itself" because of the United States and is in danger of becoming involved in a "civil war" which could turn into a "catastrophe," the AFP report added. The Chadian Embassy in Paris later denounced the "deceitful peace offer" made by Al-Qadhdhafi during the interview, a related AFP report stated.

Meanwhile, the Transitional National Union Government Foreign Ministry denied rumors that former President Goukouni Oueddei had disappeared during the battle of Faya-Largeau on 30 July, JANA reported. Goukouni is with the

troops on the battlefield, the ministry asserted according to JANA.

As part of a process of "dissuasion," French Defense Minister Charles Hernu announced, 450 more French troops left for the Central African Republic as reserves for possible use in Chad, AFP stated.

Kuwait

Al-Watan described U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg's remarks concerning Kuwait's rejection of Brandon Grove as ambassador as "amazing." The newspaper's editorial called the nomination of a U.S. ambassador who formerly worked in Jerusalem "an undesirable act to the Kuwaiti people." KUNA quoted the *Kuwait Times* accusing the U.S. State Department of putting on a "show of injured innocence" while, in effect, displaying "unprovoked arrogance." Abu Dhabi's *Al-Ittihad* described Kuwait's reaction to Romberg's remarks as "restrained" and supported Kuwait's right to accept or reject any diplomat, WAM reported, and added that Abu Dhabi's *Al-Wahdah* urged the Arabs to support Kuwait on this issue.

Iran

A Foreign Ministry spokesman has condemned U.S. plans to establish light infantry units to counter a possible Soviet attack on Iran, Tehran radio reported. The spokesman accused the United States of seeking to create an atmosphere of terror and to "consolidate its influence and hegemony over subservient countries." The radio quoted the spokesman describing the U.S. plan as "open interference in Iran's internal affairs."

Israel

In an interview with *Ma'ariv* before departing Romania, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed "pessimism" regarding an imminent shift in Soviet-Israeli relations. Shamir said his visit will contribute to Israeli-Romanian relations. Addressing journalists on his return to Israel, Shamir confirmed that Soviet-Israeli relations were discussed during his Bucharest talks, Jerusalem radio reported. Shamir said Israel wants diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union "so that regional problems can be discussed with it too."

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'Arafat Interviewed on Talks With Kuwaiti Premier

LD181143 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 18 Aug (KUNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Kuwait this morning at the end of a brief visit, during which he met with the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'ad al-Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah.[Kuwait KUNA in Arabic at 0720 GMT on 18 August reports that Kuwaiti Minister of Communications Isa Al-Masidi, and 'Awni Battash, head of the PLO's office in Kuwait, also attended the meeting.]

On his departure, Mr 'Arafat told KUNA that he had discussed with his highness a number of important issue, including the condition of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and their steadfastness in the face of massacres, the plans for Judaization,and deportation. He added that he had thanked Kuwait, the amir, and the government for the principled and committed pan-Arab attitude it adopted when rejecting the appointment of Brandon Grove as U.S. ambassador to Kuwait because he had been his country's consulate in occupied Jerusalem. This attitude, he added, was not only a commitment to a Kuwaiti national stance, but also to an authentic pan-Arab stance which Kuwait has adopted and continues to adopt toward Muslim sanctities and toward Jerusalem, the first of the two Kiblah and the third Holy Mosque.

The discussion, 'Arafat added, also dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the gravity of the plans which aim to impose a constant Israeli occupation of Lebanon, to partition Lebanon, and to split its people's and territory's unity. The Palestinian revolution, he said, stands firmly against this plot and will struggle and fight in defense of the unity of Lebanon, its soil, and its people. It will not forget their honorable stands with us.

'Arafat said that the talks also dealt with the situation resulting from the Iraqi-Iranian war and the gravity of this situation, not only to Iran and Iraq or the Gulf region, but also to the entire Arab region and the Middle East. He said that the talks also covered the efforts being made by Kuwait and a number of sister countries to unite the Arab ranks — including Kuwait's efforts to improve Syrian-Palestinian relations — as well as raising a number of other issues regarding upcoming Arab meetings or moves to confront the current plans.

'Arafat commented on the opposition movement within the Popular Front-General Command, led by Ahmad Jibril. He said that the General Command, not unlike other organizations which tried to deviate from the committed Palestinian stance, contains Palestinians who are committed to both their revolution and to the PLO. He stressed that he would remain with them, and with all the youth in other organizations whose leaderships tries to deviate from the PLO. He will remain with them from his position, defending with them and with every Arab and every free and honorable Palestinian, so that the Palestinians will remain free and independent in achieving their aims, and defending the Arab nation against this criminal plan which is pushing the region into a state of division and [word indistinct] so that it will become easy prey to and be dominated by the United States and Israel. He said that in the face of the difficulties facing the Arab nation, his [word indistinct] of strategy nor his faith in this nation is shaken for one moment, despite all the dangers and difficulties, and that victory is on the way.

Asked if a time has been fixed for a joint Yemeni delegation to visit Damascus and Tripoli in an attempt to restore normal Palestinian relations with Syria and Libya, 'Arafat said that no time had yet been fixed as both Yemen are preoccupied with the summit meeting between President 'Ali Salih and 'Ali Nasir, which ended yesterday.

PLO Delegation Gets Cease-fire Promise From Rebels

LD182236 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The delegation from the Palestinian Central Committee held a series of meetings with the leaders of the Palestinian resistance in Damascus in order to end the the conspiracies against the unity of Fatah and to clarify Syrian-Palestinian relations.

Well informed sources in Damascus reported that the delegation was able to obtain a promise from the rebels to abide by the cease-fire and to end the media campaigns. The same sources added that the delegation of the Central Committee has conferred with the leaders of Fatah and met today with the Syrian foreign minister.

PLO's Faruq Qaddumi Arrives in Vienna for Talks

For Vienna reportage on PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi's visit to Austria, including his talks with Austria's Foreign Minister Edwin Lanc,comments on the present Middle East situation, and the continuation of Austrian foreign policy with regard to the region, see the Austria section of the 18 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Qaddumi Interviewed on 'Arafat

AU181745 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Brigitte Fuchs interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, in Vienna 18 Aug; questions in German, answers in English with superimposed German translation — recorded]

[Text] [Fuchs] Mr Qaddumi, 1 year ago the PLO withdrew from Beirut. There existed a relative unity within the PLO after that exodus from Beirut. This was displayed at the Arab summit in Fes, and it has been more recently shown at the PLO National Council meeting in Algiers. But there now seems to be not very much left of this unity. Which way is the PLO going now?

[Qaddumi] If we have lost the military base in Beirut, we have gained on a political level. The first gain was as a result of our National Council meeting in Algiers. We have adopted our political program there and have kept and maintained our unity. We rejected Reagan's plan and have recognized the Fes plan as a minimum basis which is acceptable to the Arabs as a solution

to the Middle East crisis. We are trying our best to continue our resistance in the territories occupied by Israel, and this not only applies to the Palestinian territories but also to Lebanon.

[Fuchs] I would nevertheless like to return to the question of unity. There have been armed clashes in the Al-Biqa' valley, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was expelled from Syria, and it must be seen in this context that the country which gave the greatest support to the PLO — Syria — evidently has withdrawn this support for 'Arafat.

[Qaddumi] In fact, Syria has not withdrawn its support for the PLO. It is a fact that Syria is stressing its support at every opportunity. But there naturally exist some difficulties with our Syrian brothers. There exist some differences which result from the war in Lebanon. Naturally we are trying our best to overcome all these difficulties.

[Fuchs] Do you believe that Yasir 'Arafat will soon be able to again travel to Damascus?

[Qaddumi] For the time being, he cannot go to Damascus — something we are very sad about. We are very sad about the decision by the Syrian Government to expel 'Arafat because he is the chairman of the PLO. But we have started talks with our Syrian brothers in order to overcome the conflicts, and we hope that we will succeed soon, so that 'Arafat will soon be able to return to Syria.

[Fuchs] Do you think that Yasir 'Arafat's position within the PLO still is unshaken?

[Qaddumi] The position of Yasir 'Arafat is still unchallenged. He is the chairman of the PLO, the commander general of the united PLO forces, and the leader of the Palestinian revolution.

[Fuchs] You are considered one of the closest intimates of Yasir 'Arafat. On the other hand — you are one of the founding members of Fatah — you live or at least are spending a great deal of your time in Damascus. Is there no conflict for you in this?

[Qaddumi] No, it is not difficult. I spend a lot of my time in Damascus. The PLO's political office, as previously, is still in Damascus. We are working in the Syrian capital freely and unhindered. If we meet, we do so in other Arab countries because our people have dissipated into many Arab countries. Therefore we, naturally, go to these Arab countries.

PLO's Soviet Charge Ash-Sha'ir Interviewed

For an interview with Rami ash-Sha'ir, PLO charge d'affaires in Moscow,published in the 16 August *Sovetskaya Rossiya* First Edition, in which Ash-Sha'ir discusses PLO objectives and the PLO's attitude towards the U.S., Israel, and the USSR, see the Middle East and North Africa section of the 19 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Salah Khalaf-Led Delegation Continues Yugoslavia Visit

For continuing Belgrade TANJUG reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia section of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT for 19 August.

Sa'id Musa Says 'Arafat 'Instigating' Fatah Fighters

LD182051 Tripoli JANA in English 1902 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut, Dhulqidah 10, August 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], member of the Fatah revolutionary command has accused 'Arafat of instigating Fatah fighters against the opposition.

He said in a statement to the international news agency [as received] that the new revolutionary movement in Fatah represents a new revolutionary dimension against the U.S. capitulatory schemes and Zionist expansionist policies. He strongly condemned the Palestinian leaders who had given in to the U.S. plan which totally ignores the Palestinian people and their cause. He added that the different American plans might take different forms, but in the end serve one goal: the U.S. schemes.

Mr Abu Musa added that the revolutionary movement in Fatah adopts armed struggle as the only way for the liberation of Palestine. He said that greater share of the struggle should be launched by the Arab and Palestinian masses who would benefit greatly from the defeat of the Zionist enemy. He also called for stronger relations with the Lebanese national forces and the Arab progressive force and the socialist block. He added that the program is based on our understanding of our people's national rights to self-determination and right to return to their homeland. In his answer to the question on the timing of the uprising within Fatah, Abu Musa said that following the battle of Beirut, a firm stand in the face of the revisionist leaders was very important to the Palestinian movement. "Had we left it too late, we would not have had anything left to defend."

He said "what sparked the movement was the document proposed to 'Arafat in Amman by the Jordanian authorities on [word indistinct] state. 'Arafat came to Lebanon to settle a few issues which meant the withdrawal of Palestinian resistence from Lebanon.

Abu Musa reaffirmed his rejection of any armed confrontation with any Palestinian group because all differences, he believes, should be settled democratically through a dialogue. He said that our rifle is the symbol of our resistance and not any individual. Those individuals who are committed to armed struggle can also be called symbols of the revolution. He added that any settlement to the present situation should take into account our political program on which we base our difference with the leadership.

PFLP-GC Accuses 'Arafat of 'Unethical Methods'

NC181724 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The PFLP-GC has strongly attacked Yasir 'Arafat and his deputy Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], accusing them of planning what it has termed the press process inside the front's ranks.

The front issued a statement saying that by adopting unethical methods in addition to bribes, 'Arafat's (?group) managed to gather a small number of those who failed during the Israeli incursion, and presented them as being the authors of a stand against the PFLP-GC.

PFLP-GC Pilots Reportedly Join Rebel Uprising

NC182116 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1940 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The reaction and interaction continued inside the PFLP-GC following the press conference the Provisional Command Committee of the uprising held yesterday. A number of PFLP-GC pilots today announced that they have joined the uprising. They include: Abu Ammar, Haydar as-Safadi, Abu Arab al-Misri, Rawwad Husayn, Abu Muhammad Rashid, and Fawwaz Abu Ibrahim.

Fatah Rift, U.S.-Syrian Talks Reviewed

JN181338 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1210 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Telephone dispatch by Monte Carlo radio correspondent in Damascus, Louis Faris]

[Text] Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, envoy of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, arrived on a surprise visit to Damascus today with a message to President Hafiz al-Asad, who received him immediately upon his arrival in the presence of the Saudi ambassador in Syria. The contents of this message were not disclosed.

A U.S. working team led by David Robinson, chief legal adviser in the U.S. State Department, is still in Damascus. Yesterday, Robinson attended the talks which took place between Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Richard Fairbanks, assistant to U.S. Middle East envoy McFarlane. U.S. sources note that the mission of the U.S. legal experts is to formulate U.S. proposals and ideas prior to submitting them in writing to the Syrian foreign minister when the U.S. envoy returns to Damascus next week.

It was learned here today that the discussions focused on some legal principles contained in the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Damascus yesterday reiterated to the U.S. side its firm and principled rejection of this agreement.

On the Palestinian level, an expanded meeting was held between the command of the opposition within Fatah and the 18-member mediation delegation that was formed by the PLO Central Comittee. The meeting lasted 8 hours and ended at 0300 today. The six-member mediation committee, which is also entrusted to mediate the Fatah dispute, also participated in the meeting. Discussion focused on the issue of internecine fighting in Ba'labakk and Al-Biqa' and how to prevent a rekindling of the fighting between the Fatah wings.

Opposition spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi stated that Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa] have pledged to prevent any fighting. Al-Labadi accused the other party of pursuing its provocations. He added that the delegation members expressed sympathy for the demands of the opposition, and that the meeting was held in a brotherly and frank atmosphere. Abu Salih, Abu Musa, and Qadri [Samih Quwayq] also submitted proposals for settling the dispute within Fatah in a democratic manner. Abu Salih accused the other party of bringing in fighters from outside Lebanon to participate in military operations against the opponents. On the other hand, Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, one of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front leaders, has called for strengthening relations with Syria and discarding Palestinian internecine fighting.

The mediation delegation had also met with Faruq Qaddumi, who left for Vienna yesterday, as well as with Abu Mahir [Muhammad Ghunaym], 'Arafat's representative in Syria. Part of the meeting was attended by Nimr Salih. The PLO Central Committee delegation succeeded in achieving a reconciliation between Abu Salih and Faruq Qaddumi. The delegation also met with PFLP leader Dr George Habash, PFLP-GC leader Ahmad Jibril, and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The delegation succeeded in obtaining a promise from the two Fatah wings not to resort to fighting and to suspend propaganda campaigns. The delegation is expected to meet once again with Khaddam.

The PFLP-GC today replied to what was described as a dissident movement within its ranks. It issued a strongly-worded statement in which it held Abu 'Ammar and Abu Jihad responsible for this operation which took place as a result of generous money offers. The statement added that the rightwing movement in Fatah succeeded in attracting a few PFLP-GC members. The statement explained that the five members who had been used in the press conference in Tripoli yesterday have had their membership in the PFLP-GC suspended as a result of recommendations submitted by a special evaluation committee, and that the various resistance factions had been informed of this decision.

Palestinian Forces Clash Again in Al-Biqa

NC182119 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Clashes occurred between the Palestinian factions in Al-Biqa at 2050 tonight. Various types of weapons were used in the clashes which involved the areas of Shtawrah, Tanayil, Jdita, and Talbaya.

Our correspondent reported a short while ago that the area of the clashes has expanded to include the township of Jlala, Ayn Barr-Ilyas-ash-Shartuni Road, and the vicinity of [word indistinct] factory. He pointed out that artillery and rocket shells fell on residential and nearby areas.

15,000 Palestinians Reportedly Return to Lebanon

NC181243 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] According to security information received by the Voice of Lebanon, a large number of Palestinians recently arrived in the north from the YAR, PDRY, and various Arab states as part of a plan to assemble the Palestinian armed men who had withdrawn from Beirut. According to this information, the number of these Palestinians exceeds 15,000. They have spread throughout Tripoli, Al-Kurah, 'Akkar, and (Ad-Dinniyah).

A ship arrived at Al-Minyah port and unloaded a shipment of arms and ammunition for the PLO and some leftist parties.

More on PLO Request To OAU on Liberian Move

JN181747 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The PLO has called on the OAU to contact the Liberian Government and make it reverse its decision of restoring diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity. The official spokesman of the PLO's Political Department described the Liberian Government's move as a violation of the OAU resolutions and a blow to the African struggle against racism and the racist regimes in South Africa and Palestine, particularly since the decision coincided with the resolutions of the international conference against racial discrimination.

The spokesman added that the Liberian foreign minister's excuse for this move — trying to find a settlement to the Middle East crisis — was not objective or credible. This is because recent moves have confirmed the intransigence of the Zionist enemy government. He said that there was a great need today for isolating the Zionist enemy to force it to obey the legitimate international resolutions. He affirmed that Liberia's move will encourage Israel to continue its occupation of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, commit further crimes against the Palestinian people, and continue to defy the international will and UN resolutions.

Concluding his statement, the official spokesman of the PLO's Political Department expressed the hope that the OAU will make the appropriate contacts and adopt the necessary measures with the Liberian Government to make it reverse its decision and adhere to the OAU resolutions regarding the boycott of the Zionist entity and the severanceof diplomatic relations with Israel. He said that this will be in harmony with the conscience of the African peoples and their struggle against all forms of racism, including the Zionist regime.

Joint Forces Operations Against Israelis Reported

JN181810 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Lebanon — The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces continue to escalate their commando operations against the positions and patrols of the Zionist enemy in numerous areas of occupied Lebanon. Within this framework, our revolutionaries exploded, by remote control, highly explosive charges in one of the Zionist positions in the city of An-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon. A Zionist spokesman acknowledged that the explosion resulted in the injury of 12 Zionist soldiers, including a Zionist expert in explosives who was trying to defuse the bomb.

Reports from southern Lebanon said that the occupation forces encircled An-Nabatiyah and surrounding areas, imposed a strict siege on them, and waged an arrest campaign affecting scores of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens on the pretext of involvement in this operation. The revolutionaries returned safely to their bases.

Another group of the joint forces launched rockets at one of the Zionist invasion forces positions in the area between Marj 'Uyun and Ibil as-Saqy. The rockets scored direct hits and inflicted heavy personnel and material losses on the ranks of the Zionist invasion forces. A Zionist spokesman acknowledged this operation and claimed that only one Zionist soldier was killed and three others wounded as a result of the rocket shelling.

Egypt To Participate in Mediterranean Games

LD182147 Kuwait KUNA in English 1127 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Rabat, Aug 18 (KUNA) — Egypt will participate in the ninth Mediterranean Games which will take place in Morocco between 3 to 17 September, it was reported Thursday. An Egptian sports delegation of 300 persons including athletes, administrators, referees, and journalists will arrive in Morocco soon.

Egypt will participate in 19 games of the tournament. Egypt had been excluded from the games following the Camp David accord of 1979.

KUWAIT

Papers Back Government Stand on U.S. Envoy

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, KUWAIT TIMES
LD181138 Kuwait KUNA in English 1008 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 18 (KUNA) — Two local dailies Thursday strongly supported Kuwait's decision of rejecting the nomination of a new U.S. ambassador here.

Ar-ra'y Al-'amm editorially praised the government's refusal to accept the nominated ambassador to Kuwait Brandon Grove (?because) he had served as consul in occupied Jerusalem. It stressed that the refusal decision confirms that Kuwait is "very strict" in implementing principles of national sovereignty, independence and in her support to Palestinian question.

On the other hand, the *Ar-ra'y Al-'amm* lashed out at the U.S. Administration accusing it of creating a "diplomatic crisis" with Kuwait, speculating that the American protest against "a pure natural national right" would lead to a gloomy end.

The claim by U.S. State Department Spokesman Alan Romberg that a Kuwaiti refusal represents a "diplomatic precedent", is not true the paper commented, recalling that earlier this year, Britain took a step when it rejected the nomination of an Israeli ambassador to Britain.

Meanwhile, the English language *Kuwait Times* strongly attacked U.S. reaction on the Kuwaiti refusal.

It was quoted as saying "the State Department in Washington has chosen to put on a show of injured innocence which, in effect, turns out to be a display of unprovoked arrogance."

The paper described the State Department division that deals with the Middle East and Kuwait in particular, as "clueless and un-informed of Kuwait's fundamentals of foreign policy."

AL-WATAN Editorial
GF181414 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 17 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Is It a Premediated Crisis or a Diplomatic Crisis?"]

[Text] The statement which was made by U.S. State Department Spokesman Alan Romberg — with regard to the nomination of Brandon Grove as ambassador to Kuwait and Kuwait's rejection of this nomination — is amazing. According to the intrpretations of the observers in Washington, the statement by the spokesman may imply jeopardizing U.S. relations with Kuwait. The observers also pointed out that the spokesman talked with such vehemence that has never been witnessed before.

Our concern here is to point out that the basis of relations between independent countries lie on one hand in understanding and in reinforcing relations in such a way that serves the interests of the two countries and the interests of their peoples. On the other hand, the role of the ambassador is to cement his country's relations with the country to which he is accredited and not to accomplish the opposite. Moreover, the issue of rejecting the nomination of an ambassador is not a new phenomenon undertaken by Kuwait. The act of nominating an ambassador implies that there should be understanding between the two countries concerned, unless Washington assumes that it can appoint an ambassador without regard to internationally recognized protocol.

Actually, Kuwait's justifications focus on the fact that Israel is a state that has perpatrated agressions and there are no relations between Israel and Kuwait. So nominating a U.S. ambassador who previously worked in Jerusalem is an undersirable act to the Kuwaiti people. The rejection of this nomination reflects the national policy of Kuwait toward the fateful issues which face the Arab peoples and countries. Moreover, this step reflects the principles which Kuwait's foreign policy is based on.

We are actually astounded by the a statement which was made by an official at the State Department of a superpower with regard to a matter that deals with protocol, when such a matter can be solved by the officials in such a way that serves the two sides without creating a crisis and causing a mess.

Our last question is: Has Washington no diplomats who have not worked in Jerusalem?

AS-SIYASAH Dispatch
GF181644 Kuwait As-Siyasah in Arabic 17 Aug 83 pp 1, 15

[Dispatch by 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Amin from Washington]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Government affirmed yesterday that Kuwait has officially rejected the nomination of Brandon Grove as the successor of former U.S. Ambassador Francois Dickman.

A number of officials at the U.S. State Department, who were contacted by *As-Siyasah*, believe that the Kuwaiti decision represents a grave new precendent in Arab-U.S. relations. They believe that this act might encourage other Arab countries to reject the nominations of U.S. diplomats who have served in Israel.

As-Siyasah while following the reactions to this crisis at the State Department have analyzed them into the following:

1. They say that the U.S. stance even though it has not been announced, it has actually been adopted; that is, to downgrade the diplomatic representation of the U.S. mission in Kuwait to below the level of ambassador and leave it at the charge d'affaires level, if Kuwait's rejection of the nomination of Ambassador Grove holds fast.

A review of the text of the official statement will affirm this, since it said: The practical results of Kuwait's behavior is that the United States is not represented at the ambassadorial level in Kuwait currently and we have no plans at this time to nominate anyone else.

2. Although Alan Romberg denied that the U.S. stance regarding Kuwaiti investment rights on federal land had any connection to the issue, however, observers here believe that the issue of Santa Fe will become more complicated in the upcoming stage.

3. It is not expected that the economic, cultural, and trade relations between the two countries will be affected in anyway in the near future.

As-Siyasah contacted the Kuwaiti Embassy here to ask about its opinion on the crisis, however, an official spokesman at the Kuwaiti mission in Washington said that the mission has not received any instructions from the Kuwaiti Government.

QATAR

Papers Support Kuwait's Rejection of U.S. Envoy

GF181140 Doha QNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Doha, 18 Aug (QNA) — Two Qatari papers today stress that Kuwait's rejection of the appointment of the U.S. diplomat wh had worked in the Zionist entity as his country's ambassador came as an expression of a principled and committed national stand that conforms with the resolutions of the Arab league and the United Nations.

The newspaper *Ar-Rayah* says that the U.S. Administration has, once more, failed in understanding the reality of Arab commitment toward the Palestinian question in general and Jerusalem city in particular. The difference, the paper adds, between the natural reaction with which Kuwait responded to the nomination of the upcoming U.S. ambassador who had been working in occupied Jerusalem and the U.S. justification is gross.

The paper adds that the U.S. justification tends to place the issue within a purely geographic framework and drops the historic foundation of the holy city to the extent that Alan Romberg, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, failed to understand and attributed Kuwait's principled rejection to some sort of an intervention in his country's affairs and insisted on considering Jerusalem only a post that Kuwait has no right to object to transferring a diplomat who worked in it to another post.

Ar-Rayah wished that the United States would correct the mistake it has made if it does not really believe that Jerusalem is the Zionist entity's capital as it claims. The paper adds that the might of power and the tyranny of superiority with which the United States is accustomed to dealing with the countries of the world have created a problem that is likely to react and escalate perhaps for the purpose of gaining the Zionist allegiance for the upcoming U.S. election campaign or for the purpose of punishing Kuwait whose Arab policy is clear and daring.

The newspaper *Al-'Arab* has called for the crystallization of a unified Gulf and Arab stand in order to support Kuwait and face the policy of U.S. maneuvering.

The paper says that the U.S. Government insists on doing what it desires in an attempt to exercise a rejected policy because the Kuwaiti decision on the U.S. diplomat is a national decision that stems from an independent state that is free to adopt the decision it deems appropriate particularly with regard to a life-or-death national issue.

The Qatari paper adds: We realize that this Kuwaiti stand will be faced by U.S. maneuvers and methods, and that the Reagan administration will try, through U.S. attempts to appeal against the Kuwaiti decision, to increase certain problems and this is what one of the U.S. officials tried to indicate yesterday.

Al-'Arab stresses the Kuwaiti decision's commitment to the national question, the resolutions of the Arab League and all the Arab resolutions that are based on confronting the Zionist threat to the Arab nation.

SAUDI ARABIA

Guinean Prime Minister Arrives in Jidda 18 August

GF181126 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Guinean Prime Minister Dr Lansana Beavogui,who is accompanied by Guenian Foreign Minister Dr Abdoulaye Toure, arrived in Jidda this morning for a visit to the Kingdom during which he will deliver to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz a message from Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. He was received at the airport by Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy amir of Mecca region, and a representative of royal protocol.

Somali Foreign Affairs Minister Leaves Jidda

GF181300 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Somali Foreign Affairs Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre and accompanying delegation left Jidda today after a week-long visit to the Kingdom, during which he conveyed a letter to King Fahd from his brother Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and met with a number of high-ranking officials. In addition to the foreign affairs minister, the Somali delegation comprises Finance Minister Abdullahi Ahmad; Livestock, Forestry and Range Minister Mohamed Ali Nur; Commerce Minister Mohamed Omar Jama; and a number of officials.

UAE

Papers Back Kuwait's Rejection of U.S. Envoy

AL-KHALIJ Editorial

GF181834 Ash-Shariqah Al-Khalij in Arabic 18 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "We call on Kuwait to Remain Firm in Its Stance and Turn It Into an Arab Initiative"]

[Text] The official Kuwaiti stance of rejecting the nomination of the new U.S. ambassador to State of Kuwait, is self-evident, because it stemmed from national and pan-Arab principles.

In contrast to the U.S. stance which was hasty, agitated, dominating, and superior. The Kuwaiti stance reflected self-confidence in being able to confront the political and nonpolitical difficulties which the United States might create for Kuwait.

Kuwait says that it did what it did out of its principled stance which is in harmony with the Arab national stance, its adherence to Arab League and UN resolutions, and its legitimate right as an independent state.

The Kuwaiti stance, as we understand — that is, its principles and adherence to the Arab League resolutions — casts light on a very significant point, that is Kuwait rejects any plan by any side which harms the Palestinian people's legitimate rights in their land, sovereignty, and pan-Arab cultural identity, because the country which refuses to welcome a U.S. diplomat who served in occupied Jerusalem, cannot accept the rupture of any part of the Arab occupied territories.

Thus, we understand from the Kuwaiti stance that it is an invitation to the Arabs to deal with the United States from a position of initiator rather than that of respondent to all U.S. ideas and plans, as long as these ideas and plans harm the Arabs and their major issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue.

We call on the Arabs to understand the Kuwaiti stance with its principled and pan-Arab roots and to support Kuwait by confronting any U.S. political or economic blackmail directed against this Arab country.

We also call on Kuwait to stand firm against any U.S. plans which intend to harm Arab Kuwait and to develop this stance in the form of a political initiative, launched within the framework of the GCC and the upcoming Arab summit, in order to stop the Arab deterioration which we are witnessing on more than one level.

AL-ITTIHAD, AL-WAHDAH Comment

GF181858 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 18 Aug (WAM) — Under the headline "A Right That Cannot be Shaken by Gunboat Diplomacy," the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* said that the "Kuwaiti reaction to the statement by the spokesman of the State Department was viewed as being restrained, sagacious, and committted to diplomatic protocol, whereas the U.S. position lacked these qualities to the point that Washington threatened publicly not to send an ambassador to Kuwait."

The paper described the U.S. threat as being contrary to U.S. traditions. The paper said: "The mistake committed by the U.S. State Department is that it challenged Kuwait on one of its steadfast rights, which is the right to accept or reject any diplomat."

The paper emphasized that Kuwait was practicing its legitimate right which neither the United States nor any other country can deny it. The paper inquired as to whether the United States can grasp this lesson, "or whether it is still living in the era of gunboat diplomacy."

Under the headline "Kuwait Is Between the United States and the Arab Stance," *Al-Wahdah* editorially called on the Arabs not to remain silent or adopt a neutral position on this issue. The paper indicated that Kuwait has the right to search for a supportive Arab stance since the rejection of the nomination of the U.S. ambassador is not an internal Kuwaiti affair, "but it is commitment to the announced Arab positions with regard to the dispute with Israel and with regard to occupied Jerusalem."

Concluding editorially, the paper said: "The importance of the issue of the U.S. ambassador lies in the fact that the Arab's approach to this issue will demonstrate the genuie nature of the relationship that links the Arab countries with the United States."

YAR

YAR-PDRY Talks Continue in San'a' 18 August

GF181606 Doha QNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] San'a', 18 Aug (QNA) — A meeting was held here today by the heads of the joint committees for unity between the two parts of Yemen. The YAR delegation was led by the Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, while the PDRY delegation was led by member of the Political Bureau of the ruling party, Dr 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed reports on the progress of the meetings of the unity delegations and the achievements made in the fields of economic coordination, facilitating the marketing and exchange of Yemeni agricultural and industrial products, in addition to coordination in the fields of education, culture, media, and health. They also discussed the means of facilitating the movement of the citizens between the two parts of Yemen, in addition to formation of a joint committee to gather and preserve ancient Yemeni artifacts.

YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad are scheduled to hold talks in the city of Ta'izz in the presence of the delegation of the two countries to continue the discussion of these topics.

Leaders Meet in Ta'izz

GF190436 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Excerpt] In an atmosphere of genuine brotherhood and profound cordiality the Yemeni Council held a meeting today in the city of Ta'izz under the chairman of Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

During the meeting, they reviewed the results of the sessions of the special joint committee which was formed by the council and made up of the heads of the joint union delegation of the two parts under the chairmanship of Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, and Brother 'Abd al-Ghanai 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee in the southern part of the homeland. This committee was authorized to present the practical proposals in order to implement whatever is reached by the unity committees. The meeting was dominated by an atmosphere of high responsibility and joint understanding.

PDRY Chairman's Statement

GF182014 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the southern part of homeland, affirmed that the unification efforts and steps, which the upcoming period will witness, will promote the joint work in the course towards unity. In a statement to the paper *26 September* published today, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: We and the brothers in the northern part of the homeland, foremost of whom is Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, took care that the first session of the Yemeni Supreme Council will promote further efforts towards the execution of what was agreed upon by the unity committees.

He expressed optimism at constructing the foundations of the desired unified state as soon as possible, and noted that the necessary measures to approve the project of the constitution of the unified state have already been agreed upon. He stated that necessary measures will be implemented at the appropriate time which will be decided by the political leaderships of the two parts.

Regarding the future of the political work in the unified state, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted that the Yemeni Council discussed the necessary arrangements to form the framework which will lay the foundations of the political work of the unified state, in accordance with the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli communique. He affirmed that the united Yemen will strengthen our people, will open new vistas for their social development, and will further their contribution in serving national and humane causes.

Djibouti Foreign Minister Arrives 17 August

LD172246 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in the Yemen Arab Republic's capital, San'a', this afternoon after his 7-day official visit to the Kingdom of Oman. Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah will stay in the YAR for 3 days.

Muhyi ad-Din Addresses Expatriates 18 August

NC181307 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] During the closing session of the Egyptian expatriates conference, Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din explained the dimensions of foreign and domestic policy. He said that Egypt cannot be isolated from international developments; therefore, we must preserve Egypt's independent decisionmaking. He added that Egypt's foreign policy cannot be separated from the values in which it believes; namely, confronting international changes and adapting policy to the interest of national issues.

Muhyi ad-Din referred to the Mideast situation by saying:

[Begin recording] We must preserve Egypt's independent decisionmaking, guarantee equality in its relations with other countries and reject all forms of oppression and racism, while giving priority to national issues believing that force cannot be the means for their solution. The settlement of international disputes can only be realized through dialogue and peaceful solutions. You undoubtedly realize that the situations in the Middle East cannot remain in their present form because these events with their effects and challenges vis-a-vis the national struggle movement will unequivocably lead to the worst results if the Arab stance remains disrupted and disintegrated.

The escalation of Arab disintegration and differences and Israel's intransigent stances assert that the solution of the Palestinian issue, the core of conflict in the Middle East, has become an urgent matter. The just solution for this problem should be based on the guarantee of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the belief that constant peace among nations and peoples is not a transitional issue, but rather a major strategy which represents an unchanged ultimate objective so that the peoples of the area can reject the conflicts and grudges that led to disruption and direct all their potential toward development and reconstruction. Thus, these peoples can surmount deterioration and can also solve their accumulated problems which were doubled due to the scourges of wars and continued crises. These problems were accompanied by a deterioration of utilities and services and reduction of economic and social development rates. [end recording]

Muhyi ad-Din pointed out that Egypt believes in Africa's unity for the realization of its progress and called for adopting peaceful means for putting an end to the Chadian problem.

Concerning domestic policy, the prime minister explained the dimensions of the 5-year plan and said that it is based on scientific principles and is aimed at the progress of agricultural and industrial spheres. He added that it is an ambitious plan by all criteria, the investments of which have amounted to about 35 billion Egyptian pounds. Muhyi ad-Din stated that the plan aims to increase development rates in order to fulfill the citizens' needs and solve their problems.

The prime minister affirmed that the 5-year plan realized positive results during its first year. He added that we are endeavoring to reach sufficiency and a just society within the framework of freedom and democracy.

He said that Egypt is the only country in the area that enjoys democracy and referred to the armed forces' role in defending society. He also referred to the services offered by the government in the insurance and education spheres. He added that we are actively trying to realize economic reform and to develop industry and modernize agriculture. He affirmed that last year we increased our electricity, which represents half the energy generated by the High Dam. He said we are concentrating on training in order to create personnel capable of realizing the increase of production.

The prime minister concluded his speech by expressing his appreciation for the conference members and praised their role in serving the country.

Ghali Meets With Somali Envoy Over Chad Issue

NC181442 Cairo MENA in English 1355 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, August 18 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali conferred today with Somali ambassador here Hussein Farah on the deteriorating situation in Chad and the diplomatic efforts exerted by Egypt to help Chad resolve all its domestic differences peacefully.

The meeting also dealt with means of consolidating bilateral relations in all fields.

AL-AKHBAR Urges Israel To Withdraw From Tabah

NC190738 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 19 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline: "Tabah Is Part of Our Land and Homeland" *Al-Akhbar* says that the differences over Tabah are old and arose between the Ottoman empire which used to occupy Egypt, greater Syria, the Arabian Peninsula and the Red Sea shores, and Britain which occupied Egypt and gave itself the right of disposal on its territory. Both states spoke of something they neither possessed nor had the right to rule. In any event, each state spoke of what fulfilled its interests and what was deemed better for their future, particularly with regard to their link with the Suez Canal and the right of navigation there.

At the time, Egypt was linked with the Ottoman empire by the Islamic bond and was concerned about the interests of the Ottoman empire even if it would harm Egypts interests. Thus, a long time passed before these interests were settled. Egypt, however, did not relinquish its borders at Tabah. When Britain opposed Turkey's views on this issue, Egypt stood by Britain, denying the Ottoman empire's request. Egypt's views agreed with Britain's, because Britain supported Egypt's historical right to Tabah and Aqaba. Egypt and Tabah were then ruled by the Britain colonialists. This, however, did not change Egypt's views and its adhereance to its right to its land.

Time passed and Egypt isisted on this right and reiterated it on every occasion.

Now, when Israel or any other state demands a right to Tabah or makes it a sphere for its influence, this is futile and will not justify that it has any right to purely Egyptian land.

The paper says Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan Ali announced at the Egyptian expatriates conference that the Tabah land is 100 percent Egyptian. He said that the differences with Israel over this issue are confined to the border demarcation marks. He said Israel departed from the April agreement and established the Sonesta Hotel in Tabah; it also established other installations. The United States opposed these installations because their establishment contravened the agreement.

Al-Akhbar says: We, in fact, will not consider the U.S. opposition as the final say in this issue. We have our position, views and resort to right. Right must be fulfilled and Tabah must asume its inevitable historical status. As for the status quo and what Israel is trying to place before us, this is strongly rejected. Any status quo that runs counter to history and right is certainly rejected. There is no reason for us to accept such a status quo even if we are compelled to. Thank God, we are greater than this.

Concluding its editorial, *Al-Akhbar* says: We understand and realize this and will not wait for the United States or any other state to help us. We know what we must do if things so require. The Israelis are dutybound to understand this, to appreciate the situation and not to think that the Tabah issue is the Golan issue or the issue of withdrawal from Lebanon. Also, the establishment of one or two hotels, or certain installations for tourism or anything else, does not concern us. If this concerns Israel, let it mind its own business. Let Israel know well that it will depart from the land that does not belongs to it. Fairness requires that we wait for Israel until it finds a way.

Briefs

Irrigation Development Plan Approved — Cairo, Aug 18 (MENA) — The ministerial committee for production approved today a plan to develop Egypt's irrigation system to be applied in the coming five years. The plan envisages economy in the use of irrigation water, reducing the pressure on agricultural drainage networks, and lowering the level of underground water. Experiments have already demonstrated that the utilization of water can be reduced by 10 to 15 per cent if the flooding method is replaced by the spraying or dripping methods. The committee also decided to expand the use of farm machinery to make up for the exodus of farmers from the countryside. The committee awaited further study on the project to manufacture water heaters which would use solar energy so as to economise on traditional energies, such as oil and electricity. [Cairo MENA in English 1825 GMT 18 Aug 83 NC]

Communique Issued on Fighting for 17-18 Aug

Communique No 1,190

JN181630 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Communique No. 1,190 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 18 August 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The brave sons of Iraq are continuing their just defense of their beloeved country, as well as their valiant activities against the forces of the spiteful Khomeyniite enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Last night our units opened fire on an enemy force, which tried to approach our forward positions in the Maysan sector, killing a number of troops, forcing the rest to flee, and both destroying and setting fire to two stockpiles of hardware.

2. The brave knights of our helicopters today continued their air activities and combat missions against the enemy positions and units in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting losses in men and equipment. All our bold helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Our forward units opened fire on a number of enemy vehicles and troop concentrations opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing 9, wounding others, and destroying 10 vehicles — 1 of which was carrying personnel. Our forward units also destroyed 3 infantry positions and 3 stockpiles of hardware.

4. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions east of Basra, killing nine, and destroying some engineering equipment and four infantry positions. Fire was seen gutting the enemy positions and equipment.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 August 1983

Islamic Council Urges Al-Wazzan To Reassume Office
NC181510 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] In a statement it issued this afternoon, the Islamic Council of Lebanon called on Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to resume his tasks to meet the serious responsibilities ahead.

The Islamic Council also urged influential leaders, irrespective of the stands that they take, to deal with the coming fateful phase with the sense of national responsibility that it deserves and that preserves for Lebanon its unity.

Al-Wazzan Urged To Understand Phalange Position
NC181307 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Information about the government situation today indicates that Prime Minister Al-Wazzan is about to return from his seclusion. Since the principle of return has been decided and resolved, the details will most probably not constitute an obstacle, provided there is goodwill.

It appears that Prime Minister al-Wazzan will return from his seclusion gradually after beginning to take over his responsibilities. Today he received a number of ministers and officials and chaired a ministerial meeting in his house, which was still continuing when this newscast was prepared.

In any case, the situation in Lebanon demands that everyone take responsible stands and understand the circumstances of the others. Just as some have understood Prime Minister Al-Wazzan's position, Prime Minister Al-Wazzan, in turn, must understand the position of those who received Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens and may receive others.

What is certain is that any move taken by the Lebanese Forces or the Phalange Party will be in the interest of Lebanon and consequently in the interest of the government and Prime Minister Al-Wazzan himself. It is impermissible, whatever the conditions may be, for anyone to challenge the patriotism of the Phalange Party and the Lebanese Forces and the soundness of their positions.

Al-Wazzan To Attend Cabinet Session in Palace
NC181615 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1608 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Excerpt] We have just received the following report: His Excellency Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan headed for the Republican Palace in B'abda a short while ago.

The Cabinet is expected to convene a session tonight under President Amin al-Jumayyil in the presence of Prime Minister al-Wazzan and the ministers. We will provide you with the details in the evening journal, that is, some 25 minutes from now.

President Discusses Arens Visit at Cabinet Meeting
NC182100 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1914 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Dispatch from Republican Palace in B'abda by Correspondent Joe Sa'adah — live]

[Text] After a 2 and 1/2 hour meeting, the Cabinet session ended at 2100 today.

The acting secretary general of the Cabinet, Mr Shafiq Munayminah, has given the following information: On Thursday evening, a meeting was held under the chairmanship of his excellency the president in the presence of the prime minister and the ministers. The meeting was held to hear a report on the outcome of the contacts that took place yesterday and today, after it proved impossible for the Cabinet to convene at its weekly session.

Following a deliberation on and an assessment of the results of these contacts, the Cabinet met to discuss the present situation and the political and security affairs related to this situation. Discussion of the agenda was postponed.

The Cabinet's session this evening was devoted to a discussion of the general political state of affairs in light of the recent developments. The president of the republic expressed his extreme dissatisfaction over the continuing direct contacts on Lebanese territory with non-Lebanese officials, who permit themselves to roam within our borders to hold contacts, about which the least that can be said is that they are illegitimate and that they violate national sovereignty — in addition to these contacts being in direct conflict with all international practice and norms.

The Cabinet particularly dwelt on the surprise visit that was made by the Israeli Defense Minister, Moshe Arens, and at his touring around — especially within Greater Beirut. His excellency the president of the republic called on the Cabinet to condemn the manifestations which accompanied the visit and run counter to the state's sovereignty and to condemn the exploitation of some security breaches. The president stressed the need for continuing to work ardently and diligently to eliminate these manifestations in a final manner. The reason is that these continuing breaches and their exploitation by some quarters as well as their using this as justification for holding contacts — such as those that were held with the Israeli defense minister — all these things tend to weaken the authority of the state and to hinder its march to impose its sovereignty over all the Lebanese territory.

The president of the republic added that he desires to take this opportunity to remind everybody of his insistence on the stand he took in his speech of 22 November 1982; that is, that the state alone negotiates; that the state alone has the right to negotiate, decide, and make legal obligations; and that no discussions, consultations, and talks outside the framework of the authority can commit or benefit Lebanon. On the contrary, such stances might crack the unity of Lebanon's territory and people, might endanger Lebanon's safety and independence, and might make room for foreigners — whoever they are — to use Lebanese

territory to their private end at the expense of the Lebanese people's interests.

The president of the republc said: What has happened this week, as what happened last week, reinforces the need for speeding up implementation of the security-reconciliatory plan which had been decided by the Cabinet.

He added that while he thanks the sisterly and friendly states and their presidents for having encouraged Lebanon to pursue this course, he repeats his call to the Lebanese leaderships — regardless of their political stands and positions — to hold a free and frank dialogue within the framework of the democratic system and that of the constitutional institutions. The president said that he invites these leaderships to meet in the presidency of the republic itself soon, because the presidency belongs to all — it knows no partisanship nor factionalism. On the contrary, the presidency is the appropriate place for all the Lebanese to meet and search for what will free their homeland of all the aliens, for what will preserve their unity, and for what will ensure for the people their vital interests as well as their liberties and their sacred rights.

The president of the republic called on the prime minister and the ministers to continue with their preliminary contacts, in accordance with what has been decided, to close ranks, to unify the will of the Lebanese, and to implement the security-reconciliatory plan in every area of Lebanese territory in which the Lebanese authority enters, imposes the supremacy of the law, spreads equality among the citizens, and removes all the unofficial armed manifestations.

His excellency the president said in conclusion: The ultimate objective is to preserve all Lebanon and its independence, as well as the safety of its people, their reassurance, and their dignity. This is our constitutional responsibility and our duty. We will spare no efforts or sacrifices in this respect.

The prime minister said: I again want to express the great indignation that was caused by the visit of the Israeli defense minister and by the contacts and manifestations that accompanied it, particularly in an area under the authority and responsibility of the state — which offends the state's authority and prestige at a time when the state is trying to spread its sovereignty over the remaining Lebanese areas.

His excellency added: I was confident of the stand of his excellency the president — a stand that was evidenced in the surprise he has shown and in what he has said about the stands that should be taken — stands which the president has expressed in his utterances. After all this, we resume our tasks on the basis of these stands. We appreciate the serious circumstances that we are facing and the responsibilities and sacrifices that his state of affairs dictates.

We call for speeding up the contacts for the sake of the security-reconciliatory plan, for reinforcing solidarity among all the Lebanese, and for the unity of all the Lebanese to face the imminent responsibilities that are knocking on the homeland's door.

We do not disregard some feelings and requirements in numerous fields and respects, particularly the breaches and the defects that have appeared in the information and security conditions. However, it is imperative to rectify all these flaws quickly and to take all the measures to ensure that this is done.

Following a general discussion that encompassed the subjects that were raised, the Cabinet decided to form a ministerial committee under his excellency the prime minister. The committee will include the ministers of information and of national defense as members. It will study what has been raised concerning the information and security gaps, and will suggest the measures needed for placing things in their true perspective.

Furthermore, the Cabinet also decided to appoint Dr Ahmad Dubaysi as member of the Development and Construction Board in lieu of Dr Izz ad-Din Shams ad-Din. This is what was issued by the Cabinet tonight. From the Republican Palace, Joe Sa'adah.

Continuing Reportage on Visit by Egypt's Al-Baz

Al-Baz Expresses Egypt's Support

NC181022 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] At 1100 today, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received Dr Usamah al-Baz, who is carrying a message from President Husni Mubarak to President al-Jumayyil on the developments in Lebanon and the region. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Salim and Ghassan Tuwayni. Al-Baz arrived at Beirut Airport at 1010 today. After his arrival, he said:

[Begin recording] I am visiting fraternal Lebanon to carry a message from His Excellency President Husni Mubarak to his brother President Amin al-Jumayyil. As expected, the message deals with the current situation and with our desire to stand by fraternal Lebanon in its efforts to bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and to achieve the steps which we consider necessary for the reconstruction stage and for the realization of comprehensive building, reunion, and reconciliation in the Lebanese society. [end recording]

Regarding the proposed summit conference and Egypt's role in helping Lebanon, Al-Baz said:

[Begin recording] I have not yet been informed whether there is a general Arab feeling regarding the usefulness of holding the summit conference at a specific date. We do not concentrate on the proposed methods or formulas, but we think that there is an urgent need to effect a collective Arab action. Individual Arab action is insufficient. Individual Arab action is (?useless) and its effectiveness and outcome on both the international and local levels will not be sufficient and will not be successful, because some Arab states move in one direction and others move in another direction, and because some Arab states focus on a specific matter and other states focus on other matters. The final result will be that the international community will not be able to have a sound view of the way to act and the way to help the Arab parties achieve a solution. The problem is our problem. We want the other states to cooperate with us. We want the United

States to play an active role, and we want the European and the international communities to play an active role — but the responsibility is primarily ours. We must face up to this responsibility. This is an Arab responsibility, a national responsibility.

As is known, we stand by our brothers in Lebanon. We support their demand for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and for fulfilling all of the other conditions which the Lebanese people see as necessary to achieve national accord, security, reconstruction and building, and [word indistinct] we support the Lebanese legal authority. We support Lebanese sovereignty over every inch of Lebanese territory. We support the Liberation of Lebanon from the Israeli occupation forces. [end recording]

Al-Baz on Withdrawals, Summit

NC181328 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] At 1100 President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received Dr Usamah al-Baz at the Republican Palace in the presence of Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, and Egyptian charge d'affaires Salah Zaki. Hikmat 'Awwad, acting director of protocol and public relations in the Republican Palace, attended part of the meeting. The meeting ended at 1300.

Dr al-Baz stated:

[Begin recording] [Al-Baz] The message which I conveyed to President al-Jumayyil from President Mubarak is naturally connected with the current Arab situation. The most important aspect in the current Arab situation is the Lebanese situation. We believe that every day that passes without achieving a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon leaves serious effects in relation to the area and impedes the comprehensive peace process to which we have been committed.

Therefore, President Mubarak's message to President al-Jumayyil deals primarily with the consultations between the two countries' leaderships in order to explore the best method at this phase for creating a suitable international atmosphere to urge Israel to speed up its withdrawal from Lebanon and to ascertain that any partial withdrawal will be part of a comprehensive withdrawal, and not a step after which the withdrawals will stop or will lead either to perpetuating the Israeli presence in any Lebanese territory or to a de facto partition. It is also natural that the two presidents hold consultations over the Arab situation in general, over how to move the Arab stand, and over what form this move can assume in the coming phase.

[Unidentified correspondent] Dr al-Baz, it was reported, also through your tour, that Egypt calls for convening a mini-Arab summit. Has this matter been discussed?

[Al-Baz] We are exploring the stands and views on whether it would be useful in this particular phase to hold an Arab summit conference, on what form the conference will assume, on what parties should attend the conference, and on what subjects should be presented for discussion.

The main emphasis is not on the call for convening a summit conference, but several alternatives are being studied. The summit conference is one such alternative and not the only alternative.

[Correspondent] Have you met positive responses?

[Al-Baz] So far, we consider that the answers are generally positive. The leaders in several Arab countries believe that it is necessary and it will be useful to hold an Arab meeting or to make a collective Arab move. Such a move may assume the form of a summit at any time. Can a summit conference be held at present, although a summit conference is scheduled for 8 November in Riyadh? How many states will possibly endorse this and how many will attend? There are specific states which are main Arab parties and which should attend so that the conference will be productive. Would these parties attend a summit conference? We will not strongly call for such a conference before it becomes clear that an adequate number of states respond.

[Correspondent] Dr al-Baz, recently there have been several Egyptian warnings, particularly by President Husni Mubarak, that Israel and Syria are working together to partition Lebanon. Is this based on a conclusion of developments or on clear information and indications?

[Al-Baz] We see that there are certain indications. There is no other information than the indications we see in the field. What is important is the situation in the field which is moving in a specific direction. This gives us a danger warning. We cannot judge stances through statements. If a specific side has said that it is not seeking partition but is against partition, we do not take such a statement for granted but we look at what takes place in the field. What is currently taking place in the field, particularly on the Israeli side, clearly indicates that the present Israeli policy contributes to partitioning Lebanon and then to perpetuating this partition. We see the inter-fighting and the Israeli persistence to prolong the Israeli military situation, the new fortifications which Israel is building in areas south of the line from which it will possibly partially withdraw — these fortifications that are being built are absolutely unconvincing that the Israeli presence is a temporary one. It is also incompatible with what the Israelis declared at the beginning of the invasion of southern Lebanon, and their reaffirmation several times later that they have no territorial claims and that they do not intend to stay 1 day longer in Lebanon after accomplishing their demand.

We believe that Israel must withdraw and that its withdrawal should not be attached to conditions outside the agreement which was signed between it and Lebanon.

[Correspondent] Dr al-Baz, there have recently been several calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon within the framework of the UN Security Council resolutions. Do you believe, having gone through such an experience, that the UN Security Council on its own is capable of accomplishing the conditions of withdrawals?

[Al-Baz] If the UN Security Council is capable of implementing these withdrawals it would have done so since November 1967. Resolution 242 issued by the Security Council on 22 November 1967 called for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Arab territory

that had been occupied since 5 June. If the UN Security Council possesses the authority or power to implement its resolutions, it would have been able to achieve the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan, and it would have been able to settle the Palestine question for which several resolutions have been issued. The UN Security Council has specific stances and resolutions against the settlements and against many Israeli practices in the occupied territory, but regrettably the executive mechanism is lacking and there is no power or capability for implementation that enables the Security Council to translate its resolutions and recommendations into tangible deeds in the field.

Therefore, we found that the best way to achieve the Israeli withdrawal is through a specific agreement by which Israel will be committed and which will provide a specific mechanism for implementation.

[Correspondent] Dr al-Baz, may we presume on you a little?

[Al-Baz] Not at all, please ask your question.

[Correspondent] You had an experience through the negotiations you held with Israel and with the United States. Through these negotiations, you achieved the U.S. commitment for an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. Do you believe that the present U.S. commitment toward Lebanon goes as far as the one it reached with Egypt and which led to the withdrawal from Sinai?

[Al-Baz] We hope this is the case. It is difficult to express a definite opinion about how far it goes because the matter is one of gauging the degree of U.S. commitment. We believe that all the known facts indicate that the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon at this time is no less important than the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai around the beginning of 1979, 1980, 1981, and so on [as heard]. We believe that the situation is now explosive in the area and that it is fraught with danger, even for Israel itself. If the Israeli government does not realize this, then what is now happening here can produce consequences in the present and in the future. Therefore, it is imperative that the United States give the realization of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon the same importance which it had attached to the achievement of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. Even more, we believe that the circumstances themselves in this place make this withdrawal more pressing than the interest devoted to the withdrawal from Sinai.

[Correspondent] Dr Ghali, excuse me, Dr al-Baz: Egypt maintains good relations with Lebanon, with the United States, and with Israel. What is the practical role that Egypt can play to facilitate the efforts that are being exerted by the Lebanese Government to liberate Lebanese territory from foreign forces?

[Al-Baz] We completely support the Lebanese stand, be it vis-a-vis the United States or vis-a-vis Israel. In view of the coordination between the two leaderships and the two governments, we continuously contact the United States. We contact it and we reinforce Lebanon's viewpoint. We put forward arguments, we put forward alternatives, and we put forward specific ideas regarding the U.S. moves. We believe that our efforts within the United States are efforts that are complementary and parallel to the Lebanese moves. We believe that the Lebanese leadership is doing all that it can do to be able — under difficult and extremely complicated circumstances — to ensure the vital and strategic interests of Lebanon and of the Lebanese people, to restore sovereignty to Lebanon, and to save Lebanon from occupation.

Therefore, the efforts that we are exerting, whether with the United States or with Israel, are complementary and parallel to the Lebanese moves. Our efforts are not independent of the Lebanese moves and are not outside of the scope of the Lebanese moves.

[Correspondent] Following your visit to his excellency the president, will you make contacts with Lebanese officials other than President al-Jumayyil?

[Al-Baz] We are completely proud of the consultations that we held with President al-Jumayyil. We will hold other contacts within the limits that President Amin al-Jumayyil deems useful for increasing coordination between the two countries. [end recording]

Salam Receives Egyptian Envoy

NC181523 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Following his meeting with Egyptian presidential envoy Dr Usamah al-Baz this afternoon, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam said that he appreciates President Husni Mubarak's current efforts. Dr al-Baz said he informed Prime Minister Salam that Egypt supports Lebanon's efforts at the current stage to achieve the total Israeli withdrawal and to regain its unity and sovereignty.

Al-Baz Meets Al-Wazzan

NC181826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] This afternoon, the Egyptian president's adviser visited Prime Minister al-Wazzan at his house. He was accompanied by Salah Zaki.

After the meeting, Dr al-Baz said:

[Begin recording] It is natural that we should meet with His Excellency Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan now that we have come to fraternal Lebanon to be Lebanon's partners in the full sense of the word. We have come with a message from President Mubarak to President Amin al-Jumayyil. We have also brought a message from the Egyptian people to the Lebanese people.

The meeting with His Excellency Prime Minister Al-Wazzan has, naturally, included a thorough discussion of the present situation. We believe that, through these contacts, we will be able to play a larger role in supporting Lebanon. The Egyptian role is one of supporting the Lebanese stand as it is expressed by the Lebanese leadership — in which we have full confidence — and as it is voiced by the consensus of the Lebanese people. We believe that the highest priority goes to achieving the completion of the

Israeli withdrawal. We want to ascertain that any withdrawal of the Israeli forces will not be a partial withdrawal following which the Israeli presence in the south will turn into a protracted presence. We want to ascertain that there is a specific timetable for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces. The reason is that Israel is committed to Lebanon to withdrawing within a specific time span. Lebanon has expressed a readiness to assume its responsibilities. Therefore, it is imperative that Israel also assume its responsibility.

Without the resolution of this issue and without the completion of the relaxation of the present crisis here it will be impossible for us to take any steps in connection with any aspect of the Middle East issue. [end recording]

Al-Baz Meets With McFarlane

NC190554 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Director of President Mubarak's Office for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz left Beirut last night for Amman following a 1-day visit during which he held talks with U.S. envoy to the Middle East Robert McFarlane and his aide Richard Fairbanks. At a press conference prior to his departure, Dr Al-Baz said his talks with the U.S. envoy dealt with the results of the talks and contacts both envoys held in Lebanon and other capitals.

Dr Al-Baz said that U.S. prestige [haybah] is being tested in Lebanon and that if the United States fails to achieve the complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, it will not be able to make gains anywhere else. He expressed his concern over the fortifications the Israeli forces are making in southern Lebanon.

Yesterday Dr Al-Baz met with the Lebanese president, prime minister, and other leaders. He handed President Al-Jumayyil a message from President Husni Mubarak.

Al-Baz Airport News Conference

NC190933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz, [Egyptian first foreign under secretary and director of the Presidential Political Affairs Office], met with U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane and his aide Richard Fairbanks at the request of the U.S. side, at the home of the head of the office responsible for Egyptian interests in Lebanon. They held lengthy discussions on the situation in Lebanon and the developments in the Middle East crisis. McFarlane and Fairbanks briefed Al-Baz on the results of their contacts in Beirut, Damascus, and Israel regarding the situation in Lebanon.

Following the meeting, Dr al-Baz gave an exclusive statement to the newspaper *An-Nahar*. He said that the Americans are at present avoiding making a final judgment on the Syrian stand. They are not saying if it is negative or positive. Al-Baz pointed out that the Americans believe that there is currently a dialogue with Syria and that this dialogue enables them to set out certain ideas, views, or arguments that may be acceptable to solve these issues. The Americans, however, are not yet sure if this Syrian behavior is negative or positive.

Al-Baz said that he emphasized to the U.S. side the time factor vis-a-vis tackling the situation in Lebanon because this situation cannot wait. He also said there is a vicious circle originating from complications, causing all current U.S. efforts to face a stumbling block. The United States finds itself before a new failure, a failure of the U.S. option or a failure of resorting to the United States. In such a case other alternatives must be submitted because the time factor is very important, not only because the problem must be quickly solved, but because the problem is getting worse every day. It is necessary to quickly find a solution because after 2 months the problems may not be solvable but liable to explode. Then the United States would be harmed because U.S. credibility or what has remained of this credibility will vanish. If U.S. credibility is lost regarding a partial issue, namely the Lebanese issue, it is certain that it will fail in the overall question — the Palestinian question.

Dr al-Baz left Beirut yesterday evening for Amman. Before his departure, he made the following statement at the airport:

[Begin recording] [Al-Baz] We believe that the first duty is for Israel to withdraw because Israel invaded southern Lebanon and a large part of Lebanese territory. The Israeli presence in Lebanon creates increasing fragmentation and daily complications, making the situation extremely complicated. We also believe in the need for the withdrawal of any non-Lebanese forces from Lebanese territory. However, we believe that the priority is to devote a large part of our efforts to completing the withdrawal of Israeli forces. We fear that a partial Israeli withdrawal may result in prolonging the Israeli forces' stay in the areas from which they will not withdraw. We are concerned about the installations and fortifications that Israel is trying to make in the area from which it will not withdraw. We believe that this situation must be considered with due gravity.

[Unidentified reporter] Dr al-Baz, there are people who believe that the possibility of a Syrian-Israeli confrontation in Al-Biqa' amid the current developments is possible. What are your views?

[Al-Baz] If this is possible, we believe that it is unlikely. From analyzing past developments in the situation, it is more likely to reach the conclusion that this military confrontation will not occur. [end recording]

Junblatt Confers With Franjiyah, Karami

NC181213 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah received in his palace in Ihdin at noon today Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Junblatt. The two held a political tete-a-tete following Junblatt's meeting with [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Franjiyah and Junblatt discussed current developments.

Junblatt arrived in Tripoli at 1045 today on board a military helicopter accompanied by Brigadier General Sulayman 'Isa,

commander of the ADF in the north. He arrived at Karami's residence where a brief reception was held attended by Tripoli Mayor 'Ashir ad-Day. At 1100, a tete-a-tete was held between Junblatt and Karami, after which Junblatt made a statement in which he said: We discussed all the recent developments, especially what has taken place over the past 2 days after we were visited in Greater Beirut by the Israeli defense minister. We call on the regime and what is called legitimacy to take a firm stand. It seems that Greater Beirut has become a picture and has returned to what it was before.

Regarding the situation in the mountain, Junblatt said: The mountain position is firm and steadfast, and we shall not accept, under any slogan, the entry of the Army except after a free advance agreement is reached.

Regarding the campaign which was launched on the closure of the airport, Junblatt said: The airport was opened, but let them remember that Bashir al-Jumayyil closed the airport for 7 months with no objection from anyone. He added: By the way, the Socialist Party has no intention and it has no ability yet to confront the U.S. fleet. We have no intentions against U.S. interests in the area, but, regrettably, U.S. soldiers stand side by side with Lebanese soldiers, and a shell fell by mistake.

Regarding the future, Junblatt said: The developments are, of course, serious. We hope that Al-Wazzan will resign and we hope that we will emerge from this whirlpool — from this big comedy of Al-Wazzan staying home.

Former Prime Minister Karami on Current Issues

Karami on Arens Visit

GF181948 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut, Aug 18 (WAKH) — Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami condemned the Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens visit to Lebanon.

In a statement to the WAKH correspondent in Beirut, Mr. Karami expressed astonishment for the welcome given the Israeli defense minister by Lebanon's Phalangist Party leaders.

Mr. Karami asked the Lebanese Government to take a serious stand.

"There is no reason for Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to stay at home," he said. [as received]

Mr. Karami said that plots by Israel and its internal agents will not be successful.

He said U.S. special envoy assignment in Israel and Arens assignment in Beirut will fail.

"We are looking for the brotherly Arab countries to help us," he said.

He also expressed surprise about the silence aboaut what is happening in Lebanon. The former Lebanese prime minister urged a serious stand and quick action to help wrest Lebanon and the region from Zionist which is maintained with the support of the U.S. dominations. [as received]

Statement to TISHRIN

JN171613 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 17 Aug (SANA) — Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has affirmed that many matters depend on the stand of steadfast Syria, its national struggle, and its capability to achieve strategic balance with Israel, related to hardening the situation, which alone can attract the hesitants, defeatists, and wagerers on the enemies.

In an exclusive statement to *Tishrin* published here today, Karami said that the explosive charges which went off recently in various parts of Lebanon coincided with the visit of the U.S. envoy and the initiatives which aim to reach solutions that rescue Lebanon from its tribulation and also to achieve by force what is unacceptable.

Karami said Israel and the agents of some organs of the ruling authority are responsibile for recent explosions, and added that the opportunity which was given to the Phalange Party by the election of Amin al-Jumayyil as president to restore Lebanon's democracy was lost after the Phalange Party's domination of everything, its infiltration in institutions and departments, and exploitation of the state for its own interests.

Karami said that it is high time for the Lebanese to stand as one rank against the Israeli octopus, now that wagering on Israel has led Lebanon to this grave situation.

Karami added: We reject the meetings which are taking place with some Israeli leaders, because these meetings are the real killers of sovereignty, national rights, and independence.

Replying to a question about the accusation made by some parties of the ruling authority against the national opposition, charging it with treason, Karami said: If treason is to resist the enemy, then let it fall with the fall of this enemy and its agents.

Concerning the U.S. initiatives, Karami said that it is not a secret that through their bias toward Israel, the Americans are implementing its plan which aims to establish Israel's religious empire.

Karami doubted the intentions of the United States, which follows the policy of gnawing and digesting with regard to solving the Lebanese problem, and asserted that the target of the U.S. envoy's visit is to pave the way to facilitate the implementation of the designed plots. Therefore, he said, Arab solidarity is the only means to face the conspiracy.

About the possibility of partition in Lebanon, Karami said: All people inside and outside Lebanon are against partition, which is an Israeli plot. We must all struggle to preserve Lebanon's unity and defend its sovereignty. Victory over the conspriacy will take place by foiling the conspiracy of partition. Concerning national accord, Karami said: All parties are endeavoring to achieve national accord and cooperate with all the forces which work

according to our principles to foil the ill-omened agreement and ensure Israel's unconditional withdrawal in implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509.

Karami Denounces Agreement

NC181220 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text][Former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam telephoned [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami at about 1100 today. During their conversation Prime Minister Karami said that there is a big opportunity to define the situation. He added: We will only deviate from our position when there is a clear policy. We denounce the ill-omened agreement with Israel. He added: If the mountain becomes like Greater Beirut, then goodbye to us. After the Army enters the mountain, the weapons will be collected, leaving only the Phalangist weapons. The regime, Prime Minister Karami added, must choose and define its position. We shall define our position in light of this.

Prime Minister Karami added: We shall not submit and become subservient to Israel. The Phalange has the presidency as its greatest asset. It supports the presidency when the latter acts according to its interests, and opposes it when it acts against these interests. The regime is called upon now to declare its position toward the issues.

Minister on Lloyd's Refusal To Insure Aircraft

NC181524 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Public Works Minister Engineer Pierre al-Khuri has stated that the decision by the British company Lloyds not to insure the Lebanese fleet of airplanes will not affect the aviation movement at Beirut airport.

Minister al-Khuri disclosed that the national establishment for guaranteeing investments will cover the insurance which the British company has suspended.

Syrians Capture Israeli Soldier in Al-Biqa'

NC181543 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] It is reported from Al-Biqa' that the Syrian forces have captured an Israeli soldier who had sneaked from the village of Al-Mansurah, which is under Israeli control, into the township of Al-Marj in the western part of Al-Biqa'.

More on Al-Asad meeting With Saudi Envoy

JN181504 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] At 1000 in Damascus today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, envoy of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. 'Abdallah ibn Salih al-Fadl, Saudi ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting.

Prince Bandar ibn Sultan brought a message to President al-Asad from King Fahd dealing with the situation in the region and the Lebanese arena and cooperation between the two countries. President al-Asad gave to him a reply message.

During the meeting, talks dealt with the developments in the region and matters of mutual concern to the Syrian and saudi sides.

Al-Asad Receives Message From GDR Leader

JN191222 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus —President Hafiz al-Asad has received a message from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

McFarlane Meets With Begin, Arens, Shamir

TA191047 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1028 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Report by correspondent Yinon Shenqar]

[Text] At the end of his meeting with the prime minister and the defense and foreign ministers a few minutes ago, U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane said that steps were discussed to ensure that the IDF withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains will not cause tremors in the area, and that it will be done after coordination between the Israeli and Lebanese Governments. The U.S. envoy reported that he discussed with the prime minister and foreign and defense ministers the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon in the near future, the ensuring of Lebanese sovereignty over all parts of the country, and the promise that Lebanon will no longer be a base for attacks on Israel.

McFarlane reported that he will leave today for Cairo, and will return to Beirut soon. In any case, he noted, I am staying in the area and expect a new momentum on the subject of the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Arens Views U.S. Mediation

TA181854 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] American and Syrian legal experts are examining in detail the terms of the Israel-Lebanon withdrawal agreement. U.S. Envoy Richard Fairbanks met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus yesterday, and American officials said their discussions focused on the differences between the Syrian and American interpretations of the accord. There have been reports the Americans and Syrians are considering reopening or changing the Israel-Lebanon accord. Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami asked Defense Minister Moshe Arens about such a possibility.

[Begin recording] [Arens] The Americans have a long tradition of living by the commitments that they've undertaken, and particularly their international commitments. The Americans have been partners to the treaty that was signed between Israel and Lebanon, and it's difficult for me to foresee an eventuality in which they would want to break their treaty. In the discussions that the foreign minister and I had with the secretary of state while we were in Washington, he emphasized and reemphasized that the United States would not abandon its commitments — that the United States would stand by the treaty. It regards that treaty as an obligation that all the parties to the treaty must meet.

[Ben-'Ami] What about the question of a pullout of Israeli troops from the Ash-Shuf? Was there any further progress with regard to coordination with the Lebanese authorities — the possibility of Lebanese Army units moving into the Ash-Shuf? Is that in progress yet?

[Arens] Well, we are having some initial signs that maybe the Lebanese Army is moving toward a more effective liaison with the IDF. [end recording]

Arens Briefs Knesset Committee on Lebanon

TA171654 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Report by Knesset correspondent Gil'ad Mishori]

[Excerpt] We are accelerating the process of the redeployment in Lebanon, Defense Minister Moshe Arens told the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. The fears that the United States might apply pressure on us toward avoiding a withdrawal have been dispelled. Israel is interested in a political arrangement between the Christians and Druze in the Ash-Shuf mountains in order to ease the disquiet there about the IDF withdrawal, yet this is not a precondition for a withdrawal.

Also, Israeli-Lebanese coordination is required on the withdrawal, and here too there is a lot to do, the minister said, although there is not much time. The minister emphasized that there is no intention to repartition Lebanon.

A senior IDF officer told the committee members that there are two main reasons for the drop in the number of incidents in Lebanon: The PLO's internal strife, and measures the IDF has taken to counter terrorist activity. There are some 1,000 terrorists in Beirut, he said, and a substantial number of the terrorist acts were directed and planned by PLO members in Beirut.

MK Yitzhaq Rabin asked whether the shellings of the Beirut airport were stopped as a result of Saudi intervention. The defense minister responded that there was no Saudi intervention, but Israeli intervention.

More on Arens Briefing

TA171945 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens says that reconciliation in the Ash-Shuf mountains is not a precondition for the IDF's redeployment. According to Arens, Israel wants an arrangement in order to prevent an escalation in the fighting, but will withdraw even if reconciliation is not achieved. In a discussion in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Minister Arens said Israel wants to coordinate the withdrawal with the Beirut government,but the latter fears that the withdrawal will lead to the partition of Lebanon and therefore refrains from cooperating with us. The defense minister made it clear that the cessation of the shelling of the Beirut airport was a result of Israel's intervention and not Saudi mediation.

Alignment MK Hayim Bar-Lev criticized the redeployment plan,saying it will harm the IDF's capability, leave some of the forces along a confrontation line with the Syrians, and will cost $1 million per day.

Alignment MK Shlomo Hilil said that the government now realizes it was mistaken in thinking that the IDF would not withdraw if the Syrians would not withdraw. Alignment MK Yosi Sarid said the government is entangling itself in a new adventure in its efforts to establish peace in the Ash-Shuf mountains. Likud MK Ehud Olmert criticized Sarid's remarks, saying

that as far as Sarid is concerned, the PLO's disintegration is not an achievement,since Sarid views the organization as a possible partner for negotiations. According to Olmert, the Alignment is proposing a unilateral withdrawal without regard for security arrangements for the northern settlements.

As for the defense budget cuts, the defense minister said the size of the army will, in fact, decrease, but an effort will be made not to harm the military industry.

David Levi Issues Warning on Lebanon, Syria

TA171343 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 17 Aug 83 p 2

[Report by 'Imri Mishor]

[Excerpt] "Syria could end up stuck up to its neck in Lebanon and pay a high price for this. Israel will not act according to the rules Syria thinks it is dictating. Israel has 20 ways of countering any pretext for a conflagration with the Syrians and guaranteeing the safety of its settlements."

These remarks were made by Deputy Prime Minister David Levi last night at a cornerstone-laying ceremony to inaugurate a synagogue in Bet She'an, named for the late Shlomo Avraham who was killed in the Lebanon war.

"In matters of security, Israel cannot rely on foreigners," David Levi said, apparently hinting at the Phalange. "We would like to leave that country. It is one big quagmire. That is a country for which nothing is sacred, not even its sons' lives. We are doing our best for that country by ridding it of forces hostile to Israel."

Sharon Comments on Lebanon, Egypt, Budget Cuts

TA180631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon has called for a reduction in Israeli forces in Lebanon to a minimum, on the condition that UN forces deploy between them and the Syrians.

On the question of budget cuts, Sharon said they were possible even in defense, but that there could be no reduction in the allocation for settlement. He favored the establishment of new settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip.

Speaking at a Likud rally in Ashdod, Sharon said the forthcoming municipal election will be a test of political strength in preparation for the forthcoming Knesset elections.

The former defense minister praised Egypt for not moving its soldiers during the Lebanon war. He said that the 300,000 tourists who went to Egypt this year from Israel and the territories was an achievement for peace. He called on the United States to pressure Cairo to return its ambassador to Israel.

Recent Attacks on IDF in Lebanon Reported

TA171354 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 17 Aug 83 p 2

[Report by Menahem Rahat]

[Text] Artillery and light-arms fire were exchangedfor 45 minutes two nights ago between Syrian and IDF positions on the northern slopes of Jabal al-Baruk in the central sector of Lebanon. There were no IDF casualties.

The Syrians opened fire at 1045 pm from a number of Syrian positions beyond the cease-fire line in the north of Jabal al-Baruk. The IDF forward positions in the central sector, which were the targets of this firing, returned fire at the sources of the firing. The exchanges of fire lasted for a long time, but the two parties were careful not to overly extend the range and intensity of the firing, and to prevent an all-out flareup along the forward line in this sector.

Automatic arms fire was directed two days ago toward an IDF vehicle that was traveling on a side road in the Hasbayya area at 0730 pm in the eastern sector in Lebanon. None of the passengers of the Israeli vehicle was hurt and fire was returned. The Israeli vehicle was carrying soldiers on a narrow road northeast of the Druze town of Hasbayya. While it was traveling slowly, it was passed by a local civilian vehicle and automatic fire was directed from it toward the Israeli vehicle. The Israeli soldiers returned the fire immediately and a report on the incident was immediately transmitted to the IDF unit in the area. The unit's soldiers erected roadblocks and began extensive combing operations to locate the local vehicle. The searches continued for a long while but were fruitless.

It is assumed that the act was perpetrated by local residents who collaborate with the terrorists. The security elements have launched an intensive investigation to discover the attackers. Two Lebanese, residents of the village of (Al-Marnut) in the An-Nabatiyah area, were killed this week while trying to booby-trap a vehicle. An announcement on this incident was released by the Lebanese Army yesterday, at the end of an official investigation of the affair. The village is located 9 km northeast of An-Nabatiyah, in the central sector of Lebanon, not far from the Israeli border. The two put a large amount of explosives into a local vehicle. It is not clear why the explosives blew up and the two villagers were killed.

Lebanese army personnel who looked into the affair said they had not managed to learn what the booby-trapped vehicle was to be used for, but said it was ascertained that the two were members of the Communist Party. Security elements in the north believe that the booby-trapped car was to have been used against IDF forces in the region.

Terrorist Activity Reviewed

TA181221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, in the studio]

[Text] There has been a real increase in terrorist activity in Lebanon.

In addition to the firing of Katyushas, which took place early this morning, machinegun fire was directed at an IDF roadblock in the Suq al-Gharb area. Nobody was hurt. Last night, small arms fire was directed at the building of the local civil guard in Tibnin in southern Lebanon. There were no casualties. Early yesterday morning a bomb was discovered in the southern suburbs of An-Nabatiyah. The bomb weighed about 5 kg and was exploded. Small arms fire was directed at a soldier in 'Alayh the night before yesterday.

Statistically speaking, there has not been a real decline in the number of terrorist acts and attempted acts, or in the number of casualties among IDF soldiers. Since the beginning of the war, 517 soldiers have been killed in Lebanon. In addition, 2943 soldiers have been wounded. These figures include the casualties in the Tyre disaster and road accidents in Lebanon. At the beginning of the war,there were 23 cases of Katyushas being fired or the discovery of Katyusha launchers. Now for the first time a soldier has been hit by a Katyusha. The IDF is doing its best to prevent terrorist activity. The IDF units are conducting patrols, and searching and detaining people. However, statistically speaking, there is no decrease in the number of incidents.

There are 8,500 terrorists in Lebanon now, of whom about 1,000 are in Beirut. Some of the terrorists who left Beirut a year ago have returned. Many of the terrorist acts in southern Lebanon are perpetrated by terrorists who managed to hide in the area. They have remained in the area and use the arms and ammunition they hid in various places. In many cases there is no connection between them and the terrorist commands in the Al-Biqa' region.

Although the IDF is leaving the Ash-Shuf region in a few days, it is anticipated that the terrorist acts will continue. It will be a long time before it is possible to decrease terrorist activity.

Arens Says IDF To Examine Restructuring

TA190841 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 19 Aug 83 p 2

[Report by defense correspondent Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Tel Aviv — During the next few months the defence establishment will closely examine the Israeli Defence Forces structure, reexamining the number of necessary tanks, armored personnel carriers, planes, and helicopters, in addition to the ratio of navy, air force, and ground forces and the number of regular army soldiers versus reservists. This was stated yesterday by Defence Minister Moshe Arens during an address to graduates of the 10th class of National Security College near here.

Arens said the examination is necessary because of the new cuts in the defence budget. The army will be smaller and the efforts will be made to keep it an "efficient and effective force," he said.

In what appeared to be an unusually long speech for a graduation ceremony, Arens stressed that Israel needed a large defense budget. Every day the IDF deters the enemy from attacking, much money is saved, he said. He indicated there would be no cuts in the defense industries, because they reflected Israel's relative advantage over foreign military industries. He recalled that when he had been at the Israel Aircraft Industries, the Gavri'el ship-to-ship missile was the best export commodity, earning much more than had been invested in it.

Earlier, Arens said he would seek to establish a National Security Council in the prime minister's office. The core of such a council already exists — the Ministerial Security Committee. To this should be added a staff of officers, intelligence personnel, and Treasury and Foreign Ministry officials.

The 32 graduates appear already to have done some of such a council's envisaged staff work. The college's outgoing commander, Aluf (Maj Gen) Ya'acov, even said they analyzed the peace agreements, the nature of the future battlefield, summed up the lessons of the Lebanon war, and advised on the IDF's line of withdrawal and the defense budget.

Junblatt Interviewed on Lebanon Government

TA181649 Tel Aviv Yoman Hashavu'a in Hebrew 19 Aug 83 pp 16, 17

[Interview with Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt by Rafi Hason,shortly before Junblatt took off for a meeting with King Husayn, in his village, Al-Mukhtarah]

[Excerpts] "I am the only person who is capable of forming a reliable and strong government in Lebanon," Junblatt said, "and I can finish the job in 24 hours and thus end the prolonged dispute between the Druze and the Christians in the Ash-Shuf mountains the easiest way."

Hason: Mr Junblatt, you are a descendant of a courageous family that has ruled over Lebanon for many years. I gather from your remarks that you aspire to become prime minister of Lebanon. Is that so?

Junblatt: Certainly! There is no reason why I should not aspire to this. If I am allowed to form the Lebanese Government, there will be no more need for IDF units to separate the Christians from the Druze. I can impose order on Lebanon and I know how to do this. This will end the bloodbath in Lebanon, and also the IDF will not suffer any more casualties. I can also promise you that if I was prime minister, this would also mean an end to the Druze-Christian clashes, and the two sects would live together in love, understanding, and peace.

Hason: Provided, of course, that the Muslims do not present firm opposition to your appointment as prime minister, since traditionally this post is given to them.

Junblatt: Look, the incumbent Lebanese president is Christian, so by all measures of justice the prime minister should be Druze, the defense minister a Muslim, and the chief of staff a Druze. This is the formula, relevant to the present day, that would eliminate the Lebanese problem, since it would result in quiet among all the sects in Lebanon. I can tell you that there are many Muslims who would support me as prime minister, including former Prime Minister Rashid Karami and former President Sulayman Franjiyah, who is a friend of mine and openly supports me for the office.

Hason: Mr Junblatt, what are the prospects for the multinational force taking the IDF's positions Lebanon?

Junblatt: The multinational force in Lebanon should be replaced by a UN force, because the U.S. and multinational forces were responsible for the Sabra and Shatila massacre. If Israel appointed the Kahan commission to investigate the Sabra and Shatila affairs, someone must have pulled the trigger. They were Phalangists, and they now control Lebanon. I worry about Lebanon's future, about what would happen if the country is handed over to what is now known as the Lebanese Army."

Hason: Will you support the agreement signed between Lebanon and Israel about normalization, about striving for peace between the countries?

Junblatt: Lebanon will not be able to make a peace agreement with Israel as long as there is no Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. I believe negotations are needed with the entire Arab world also for the sake of the Jewish people.

Hason: There were rumors alleging that you intended to take action toward establishing a Druze state?

Junblatt: These rumors are unfounded. The Druze must have an understanding with every country in which they live — such as Syria for example — where the Druze and the Syrians co-exist, and the same holds for Israel, Jordan, and Lebanon. We have no intention of setting up a Druze state, nor is there a need for one.

Phalange Leader Afram Requests Military Aid

TA182054 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari]

[Text] With the date of the IDF withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali line drawing nearer, Lebanese Administration leaders want Israel to take charge of bringing two brigades of the regular Lebanese Army into the Ash-Shuf mountains even before the withdrawal is completed. However, the Druze leaders told us in 'Alayh today that they were determined to open fire on the Lebanese Army even if its soldiers try to enter the Ash-Shuf area within IDF tank convoys. Israel has not yet given a final answer to this request.

By the way, it is already clear that the French force in Beirut will not enter the Ash-Shuf area unless prior agreement is given by the Druze, who have told us that they do not intend to agree to this. The question of the entry of the Lebanese Army, if it enters the Ash-Shuf area at all, is only one of the complicated problems involved in the withdrawal program. It is clear to everyone that the withdrawal will set off a great conflagration in the Ash-Shuf mountains where the Druze have an appreciable edge, at least on paper. In other words, the danger is that the IDF withdrawal will — within a short time — lead to the Phalangists' collapse in the Ash-Shuf area, and later on to Beirut's being cut off from a land link with the IDF forces on the Al-'Awwali line and closing off the Christian enclave by returning it to its borders previous to the war.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens, on his visit to the Phalange headquarters in Al-Karantinah the day before yesterday, 16 August, met with Phalange commander Fadi Afram. During the meeting, Israel was asked to make a last-minute attempt to strengthen the Phalange in the Ash-Shuf area. Afram asked Arens for the Government of Israel to publish an unambiguous announcement of its commitment to prevent a Christian defeat. He suggested that Israel should threaten to use the Air Force if forces from the areas under Syria's control move into the Ash-Shuf area, or at least that Israel should supply the Phalangists — whose situation in the mountains is difficult — with dozens of tanks and cannons so that they would be able to stand firm. Arens made no commitments on these requests.

Druze leader Walid Junblatt met in Damascus again with President al-Asad to plan his moves after the withdrawal. We have learned from reliable sources that the Syrians have given the Druze forces in the areas under their control two or three dozen tanks which are intended to intervene in the expected fight for control over the Ash-Shuf area. Furthermore, Al-Asad is not permitting Junblatt's personnel to take over combat positions in the Al-Matn mountains overlooking Beirut in order to take part in the fight for the Ash-Shuf area after the IDF leaves. The Israeli goal of a Christian-Druze agreement before the withdrawal is apparently doomed to failure.

Shamir Returns, Comments on Romanian Trip

TA181127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir landed at Ben-Gurion Airport 20 minutes ago, at the end of a 3-day visit to Romania. According to Shamir, the atmosphere at the talks was excellent, and he discovered an open-minded attitude and a strong desire to tighten bilateral relations despite differences of opinion which nobody tried to conceal. According to Shamir, the emphasis in the talks was on economic and technological issues, as well as political issues.

[Begin Shamir recording] We agreed that both we and Romania want a peaceful solution, a solution to all regional problems, but the appropriate ways to acheive this should be found. We agreed to continue the dialogue and will try to expand it. I have invited the Romanian foreign minister to pay a visit to Israel soon. He told me he is very interested in this. Before that, I will see him at the United Nations in New York next month, and we will continue to talk about all the problems we discussed in the course of my visit. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Shamir added that the Romanian authorities again raised their proposal that the Soviet Union be coopted in a conference for solving regional problems, but Shamir made it clear to them this is impossible as long as the Soviet Union does not maintain full, normal diplomatic relations with Israel.

Further on Shamir Comments

TA181253 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1130 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir denies the report that the Romanian president said the Soviet Union is prepared to renew relations with Israel if Jerusalem agrees to have an international peace conference with the participation of the Soviet Union. Minister Shamir said this at Ben-Gurion Airport upon returning from a 3-day visit to Romania. Our correspondent Dan Eshel was at the airport:

[Begin recording] [Eshel] Minister Shamir said that in his talks with the Romanian president, Ceausescu emphasized he will not serve as a mediator unless he is asked to do so. In answer to our question, the foreign minister said he did not request a thing from the Romanian president. Nevertheless, Shamir said, the issue of the renewal of relations with the Soviet Union did arise at the talks.

[Shamir] This issue always comes up in talks with the Eastern bloc leaders. It arose specifically within the framework of the Romanian viewpoint, which holds that it is impossible to reach a thorough solution of the Middle East problems without the participation of the Soviet Union. I said that the Soviet Union has removed itself from that group which is solving the problems by having severed its relations with us, and by maintaining relations with only one side in the region. Therefore it cannot take part in these efforts. I had the opportunity of presenting this matter, and this is what I did.

[Eshel] Minister Shamir added that Israel wants diplomatic relations with all countries in the world, including the Soviet Union, so that the regional problems can be discussed with them too. We will consider our position toward the Soviet Union if it expresses a desire to take part in the efforts for achieving peace in the region, Shamir said. Finally, he spoke excitedly about his meeting with the Romanian Jews.

[Shamir] The meeting with the Jewish community was very moving. When we saw the remainder of the Jewish community there, when we saw that this community leads a full Jewish, cultural life. We were moved. We were touched by the appearance of the Jewish youths who sang songs of Zion with enthusiasm and in full solidarity with Israel. [end recording]

More on Shamir Trip

TA180854 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 18 Aug 83 pp 1, 15

[Report from Bucharest by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union will look into the possibility of resuming diplomatic ties with Israel if Jerusalem agrees to participate in an international conference on Middle East peace. This was implied by remarks Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu made during his meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. This was disclosed to *Ma'ariv* by the foreign minister, in an exclusive interview at the close of his official visit to Romania.

Shamir expressed pessimism regarding an imminent shift in Soviet-Israeli ties: "I cannot see any indications of a change in the Soviet Union's views, particularly as they were expressed during the international conference of racism, where they led the most extremist anti-Israeli propaganda. Romania was the sole Soviet bloc country that abstained in the vote."

The foreign minister also told *Ma'ariv* that Israel opposes the Romanian president's initiative to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the Soviet Union and the PLO. "We believe no good will come out of such a conference, which might just broaden the rift between us and the Arab countries. Perhaps one day, after we have reached an agreement with some Arab world elements, there may be room for a regional conference," the minister said. The foreign minister pointed out that the Romanian president insists on PLO participation in the peace process, whereas Israel strongly objects to it.

Shamir voiced his assessment that the visit to Romania could trigger ramifications in the Soviet bloc countries, and lead them to think that the Romanian example is the right way in connection with ties with Israel. The foreign minister noted that the visit will contribute toward further improving Israeli-Romanian relations, which will be manifest in a series of steps related to bilateral relations, including tighter economic relations, the exchange of information in scientific and technological issues, and the exchange of students. The foreign minister noted that there is room, and a need to pursue dialogue as part of the special fabric of relations with the Romanian president. "The president is open to every idea, and has data that allows him to contribute to the political process."

The Romanian president will take further action on his part regarding the Israeli POW's and the missing soldiers held by Syria and the PLO. Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei reported on this in the concluding meeting he held with Foreign Minister Shamir. The Romanian foreign minister transmitted the president's answer to the Israeli requests. Shamir gave the Romanians a list of prisoners held by Syria and the PLO, as well as the information Israel has on the missing soldiers. The Romanian president expressed a readiness to again take action on this, although he has been turned down several times by both the Syrians and the PLO.

Romania will also examine ways to improve Israeli-Egyptian ties following the stalemate that has occurred in the normalization process. Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei may visit Israel in the next few months. Bucharest attaches the utmost importance to the deliberations in the framework of the joint economic committee that will begin in the Romanian capital at the end of this month. The Romanians are openly pleased by the scope of the economic ties, particularly tourism, between Israel and Romania.

POST Examines Shamir's Romanian Talks
TA190838 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 19 Aug 83 p 18

[Editorial: "The Bucharest Connection"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's visit to Romania, a worthy and worthwhile mission in itself, has produced a new and potentially rather worrisome deviation from a sound and accepted policy-line.

Mr Shamir informed Romania, Israel, and the world that the reason why Israel opposes Romania's long-advocated proposal for an international conference on the Middle East is that the Soviet Union, which would naturally be co-chairman of such a conference, persists in refusing to resume diplomatic relations with Israel. The logical rider is that if Moscow were to resume diplomatic relations, Jerusalem would support the idea of an international conference.

Now diplomacy, of course, is not necessarily synonymous with proclaiming the truth — certainly not the whole truth. But when diplomatic formulations are decided upon for tactical reasons, the decision should be based on more than merely consideration of convenience involving one conversation with a friendly head of state. There ought to be more long-term thinking.

Israel's objection to the international conference approach to Middle East peacemaking is grounded in far more profound reasons than the lack of diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union. That would be a minor difficulty. The presence of the PLO at such a conclave, which is a key part of Romania's proposal, would be a much more fundamental obstacle in the eyes of the Israeli Government, and indeed in the view of the broad consensus of Israeli political opinion.

But even more basic is the firm conviction — which has held sway here for more than a decade — that an international conference would quickly degenerate into a big power standoff, while in the Arab camp the most extreme position would inevitably become the leading position. Any moderation would be submerged. In the absence of a sweeping change in Soviet policy, such a conference, far from advancing the prospects of a peaceful settlement, could well deal these prospects a devastating blow. For the conference's failure — and it surely would fail — would exacerbate tension and conflicts in the region.

The 1973 Geneva Conference, an outgrowth of the Yom Kippur War, mercifully melted into oblivion under the heat and energy of Henry Kissinger's step-by-step approach to practical peacemaking. Since then Israel — under all its subsequent governments — and the U.S. — save for a momentary lapse in October 1977 — have been united in the resolve to make progress step-by-step — and keep Russia out. Camp David, which is still the linchpin of Israel's policy, was the apotheosis of this approach. For Israel, the purpose of keeping Russia out is not to score points in the big power game, in which Israel is not a player, but to keep out the pernicious and destabilizing influence which Russia's policies in this region represent.

It is this vital purpose that Mr Shamir has so glibly endangered by his pronouncements in Romania that the matter of diplomatic ties is what stands in the way of a Soviet role acceptable to Israel. Perhaps it is fortunate that Mr Shamir's new maxim will probably remain in the realm of hypothesis, given the intransigenceof the Soviet stance.

On the more workaday matters of the Lebanon crisis and bilateral relations, the foreign minister's visit to Bucharest seems to have been at least useful, and perhaps — the future will tell — productive. There are reports that President Ceausescu intends to host senior Syrian statesmen in the coming weeks. Plainly he wants to play a role in breaking the logjam — possibly he is capable of doing so. His contribution to the early stages of the Israel-Egypt negotiation, though intangible, were readily acknowledged by both sides.

Since that early Ceausescu-Begin encounter in the summer of 1977,the two Begin administrations have succeeded in fostering the unique and delicate relationship between Jerusalem and Bucharest which is beneficial to both sides. Mr Shamir's visit to Bucharest this week was another contribution to this process.

Mubarak Sends Good Wishes to Herzog, People
TA171331 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] President Mubarak extended his wishes to President Herzog and the Israeli people, saying he hopes they will enjoy a just and lasting peace in the region. This is included in a message of reply to President Herzog's good wishes to President Mubarak on the occasion of Egypt's national holiday on 23 July.

The spokesman for President Herzog's office said the message was written in Arabic and was translated by Herzog's aides.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Issues Warning Against Mubarak
TA170926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 17 Aug 83

[From the review of the midday press editorials]

[Text] *Yedi'ot Aharonot* accuses the president of Egypt of trying to weaken Israel in order to start a war and finally exterminate us. This, in the view of *Yedi'ot Aharonot*, is the reason for the propaganda war being waged by President Mubarak against Israel, using a style not used even by Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria.

Liberian President Doe To Visit 'Next Week'
TA181101 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1055 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The president of Liberia, which renewed diplomatic relations with Israel a week ago, will arrive for an official visit to Israel next week. This was announced by the Liberian presidential bureau a short while ago.

Jordan Transfers 130,000 Dinars to West Bank

TA180955 Tel Aviv Yoman Hashavu'a in Hebrew 19 Aug 83 p 9

[Report by Rafi Hason]

[Text] Tulkarm — The Jordanian Government has decided to grant some 130,000 Jordanian dinars — about 20 million shekels — to citrus growers in Judaea and Samaria. A senior Judaea and Samaria source, who came back this week from a visit to Jordan, reported this to *Yoman Hashavu'a*. He said that the Jordanian Government made this decision as a token of encouragement to the citrus growers.

The chairman of the association for agricultural produce marketing in Tulkarm,(Hajj Fathi ad-Dur), reported that some 20 million shekels have already reached the citrus growers.

Joint Team To Examine Framework for U.S. Aid

TA180913 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 18 Aug 83 p 6

[Report from New York by Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] A joint team comprised of the directors general heading the U.S. and Israeli economic ministries will meet in the United States next month to examine and review the frameworks for U.S. foreign aid to Israel. The Israeli side will be represented by the directors general of the Foreign, Finance, and Commerce and Industry Ministries. There is no information about the U.S. team as yet, but it has been learned that a few days ago Secretary of State George Shultz instructed the State Department to set up the team. Among other things, the joint team will review the scope of the grants Israel will receive from the United States, as well as the funds that will be transferred to Israel as loans.

The plan is to set up fixed, permanent frameworks for the U.S. foreign aid. A senior element [not further identified] told *Ma'ariv* last night that the possibility should not be ruled out that the U.S. economists might also wish to examine Israel's ability to defray the U.S. loans on time. Israeli economic circles attribute great importance to the deliberations, scheduled to open in September.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger continues to oppose converting the U.S. aid money from dollars to shekels, and the transfer of part of that sum to Israel. He also objects to allocating military aid money to subjects pertaining to research and development, even if it is carried out by U.S. firms in the United States.

LIBYA

JANA: 'Rumors' of Goukouni Disappearance Denied

LD181154 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] An explanation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and cooperation about the rumors of the disappearance of Brother Goukouni Oueddei, head of the legitimate Union Government of Chad:

Bardai — The legitimate Transitional National Union Government of Chad strongly denies the tendentious, false claims fabricated by the imperialist circles about the disappearance of Brother Goukouni Oueddei, head of the legitimate National Union Government of Chad, since the battle of Faya Largeau on 30 July 1983.

We reject these insolent lies which are pure imagination and which aim at diverting national and world public opinion from the Franco-American-Zairin aggression against the oppressed people of Chad.

After leading the battle of Faya Largeau and triumphing over the assault carried out by the enemy forces, Brother Goukouni Oueddei is now to be found among the ranks of the valiant strugglers on the battlefield.

JANA on Increased French Presence in Chad

LD182137 Tripoli JANA in English 2023 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Qa'dah 10, August 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — France has doubled the number of its military forces in Chad after its troops sent to Ndjamena captured four main cities and established a defence zone around Ndjamena.

It was rumoured in political circles today that the French Government has taken advantage of the period of calm during which discussions [word indistinct] are centred on initiatives to realise peace, to send more forces, military equipment and experts and missiles to [words indistinct]. Thus, France has secured a total military presence which can be explained in terms of military and political considerations as a dangerous presence which does not help accepting Mitterrand's government's justifications claiming that France's objective was to help backing the unity of the Chadian people and realising peaceful initiatives in Chad.

Although French military sources pointed out that the number of French forces in Chad will increase to 3000 soldiers the actual number of French forces which will be positioned in Chad and which will form the total of French military presence in Chad will remain secret for the time being. This was announced this morning by the French head of the Defence Committee of the Socialist Parliamentary National Council following his meeting with the French Defence Minister Charles Hernu.

The French official went on to say that the new French military operations include professional elements and have been named Manta II instead of Manta I. He also said that a general will be named in the next 24 hours whose mission would be to coordinate French forces operations in Chad.

He also supported the French decision to send more French troops to Chad which explains that France has indeed taken advantage of the period of calm and has maybe been overpowered by its tendency to spread hegemony and impose force to re-establish its old image in Chad and in Africa which is to be considered as a deliberate challenge of the OAU will.

SUDAN

Numayri Issues Decree on Decentralization

JN181813 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1705 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued a decree appointing Oliver Batali Albino as rapporteur of the higher follow-up committee responsible for the implementation of the republican decree on decentralization in the southern provinces. He will have the status of a state minister.

SUNA on Measures To Accomodate Chadian Refugees

JN181152 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Aug (SUNA) — The office of the refugees commissioner decided to extend 30,000 Sudanese pounds plus 500 tents to shelter 10,000 refugees who had been affected by the floods which hit the Kassala area early this week.

On the other hand, a reliable source in the commissioner's office affirmed that 1,000 Chadian refugees have entered the Sudan following the recent events in Chad.

He added that 12,000 has been allocated to help establish shelters and provide food for those refugees.

The source added that between 10 and 20 refugees enter the eastern region each day while their number ranges between 20 and 30 at the southern regions. He added it was decided that border posts be formed at the eastern and southern borders to receive those refugees.

Foreign Minister Criticizes Brazzaville Meeting

JN181254 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Aug (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak has affirmed that Sudan views the recent meeting which was held by some African leaders in Brazzaville on the current situation in Chad and its results as being held outside the official framework of the OAU. Consequently, this meeting has nothing to do with the OAU which has definite regulations for holding its meetings. He said that neither the OAU chairman nor the OAU General Secretariat are under any legal obligation to implement the results of that meeting.

In a statement to SUNA, Mubarak said that Sudan views this

meeting as a gathering of a number of presidents who happened to be in the capital of the Congo at the invitation of its government to attend the 20th anniversary celebrations of the foundation of the Republic of the Congo.

The foreign minister added: It is obvious that some states which maintained silence toward the blatant Libyan aggression against Chad, which was asserted to the entire world through the interference of the Libyan Air Force in the battles which took place in Chad, wanted to exploit the presence of Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam who was representing his country at the celebrations. They exloited his status as the OAU chairman to give legality to their resolutions within the framework of the OAU through which they want to achieve objectives that cannot be concealed.

Muhammad Mirghani told SUNA: Although we are convinced that these countries have the right to meet and issue whatever judgments they see fit outside the official and legal frameworks of the OAU, we had hoped that the OAU chairman would not participate in issuing such judgments in meetings outside the OAU and on a conflict which is still listed on the OAU agenda--namely, the Chadian-Libyan conflict. The foreign minister pointed out that the organization's chairman must not participate in issuing such a judgment. As OAU chairman, he must support the truth, justice, and the sovereignty of legitimacy in defense of the objectives and the principles of the OAU Charter.

The foreign minister added: Stemming from the African consensus, which was achieved in the last OAU summit and which was represented by its resolution concerning the Chadian complaint, the OAU chairman should have hastened to call for an immediate meeting of the special committee on the Chadian-Libyan conflict to reach a just and permanent solution to that conflict.

The minister said that these countries purposely ignored the facts on the current situation in fraternal neighborly Chad and that Libya is directly responsible for all the killings and expulsions of the innocent people of Chad and the destruction of their resources and possessions.

Concluding his statement, the foreign minister pointed out that the formula of the statement, issued in Brazzaville the day before yesterday asserts the bias of those countries who signed it in favor of the aggressor.

The statement does not imply any indication of Libya's involvement in the battles despite the fact that it is an aggressive country.

He added that instead the statement talks about the need for a national reconciliation in Chad as if the Libyan aggression and the blatant interference in Chad are no more than an internal power conflict.

SUNA: Anti-Libyan Front Issues Chad Statement

JN181756 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum Aug 18 (SUNA) — The National Front for the Salvation of Libya today issued a communique condemning the conspiracy plots and the expansionist aggression of Col al-Qadhdhafi in Chad.

In its communique the Front said it had issued communique on July 10 in a premature stage, in which it unveiled facts on Col al-Qadhdhafi involvement in the Chadian fighting. These facts were verified by the recent events in Chad and the world now become perceiving the size of Al-Qadhdhafi involvement in Chad.

The conspiracy plots and the expansionist policies of Col al-Qadhdhafi is the key incendiary behind the escalation of the crisis that Chad witnesses, the communique said.

The mercenaries fighting behind Goukouni Oueddei have been recruited, trained, equipped and paid for by Col al-Qadhdhafi, the communique went on.

The Libyan bombing and air cover to the rebels, in which the Libyan forces are directly used, proved the direct intervention of Col al-Qadhdhafi, the communique explained.

Goukouni himself has been a puppet under which Al-Qadhdhafi conceals his expansionist and criminal plots, the communique added. In a tacit reference to the Soviet Union the communique said that Al-Qadhdhafi himself undoubtedly is a tool of foreign hands used for instigating and deepening conflict among the Third World countries, particularly within the African Continent where doors have been opened before foreign interventions.

Al-Qadhdhafi expansionist intentions do not stop at the Chadian frontiers but aim at penetrating the centre of the continent posing menace to each of Sudan, Cameroon, Niger, Mali and Senegal, using Chad as beachhead to stretch his influence on the bordering countries south of the African desert. Moreover, Al-Qadhdhafi's intention aims at secluding the states of North Africa by hostile regimes, the communique explained.

Al-Qadhdhafi also intends to threaten the countries of central and western Africa, the communique added.

TUNISIA

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Concludes Visit

Speech to Party Cadres

LD180050 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2300 GMT 17 Aug 83

[The following item contains initial JANA report published in the 18 August DAILY REPORT in the Libya section under the subhead "Speech to Party Cadres" on page Q 4 as well as remaining portions transmitted by JANA at 0700 GMT on 18 August.]

[Text] Al Munastir, 17 August — The brother commander of the

revolution yesterday Wednesday evening met with the party cadres in Tunisia in the presence of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali; party director Mongi Kooli, members of the Tunisian Destour Party's Political Bureau, and members of the Tunisian Government.

The brother commander delivered a speech which he started by praising the valuable speech delivered by Prime Minister Mzali in which he spoke of the results of the serious fraternal meetings which have continued to intensify until they reached this advanced stage of fruitful work toward unity.

The brother commander said: I trust these words by Brother Mzali because he has won the trust of President Bourguiba. President Bourguiba himself told me personally of his full confidence in Brother Mzali and his trust in him to continue the mission after him. President Bourguiba expressed to me his satisfaction that Mzali has this post after him, and that he feels reassured about the talks we are having, the steps and measures we are taking, which have been highlighted by the coming of the entire Tunisian Cabinet to Tripoli and its holding a joint meeting with the General People's Committee of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the form of a unified joint committee. Thus the Tunisian Cabinet and the Libyan People's General Committee now constitute this Unified Supreme Committee which is responsible to you, to the Tunisian people and Libyan peoples, to the party in Tunisia, to the people's congresses in Libya, and to President Bourguiba. It is responsible for this grave trust of steering the joint bilateral action on the road to unity in the future, God willing.

The brother commander said that the model work between Libya and Tunisia was an example to be followed by other Arab countries startingw ith the Arab Maghreb and ending with complete Arab unity. He said I wish to express my satisfaction at the fact that we have placed our feet on the road to true unity. We feel that we are moving with firm steps on solid ground. He pointed out that economic integration and regional measures for unity will make unity a reality.

We hope to talk to the living forces of the Tunisian people: to the youth and the vigilant party cadres. You must aid and support the prime minister and the Tunisian Cabinet. You must support them in times of hardship so that this work will bear fruit.

The commander affirmed that the call for Arab unity was urgent, particularly unity between Libya and Tunisia. There were attempts at unity at Jarba and elsewhere. But the view was that we should concentrate on economic measures before political ones, and begin with economic integration through gradual regional unification conditions, so that unity will inevitably result. Now we are testing this way, although we cannot place (word indistinct) on the future of revolutionary unity with any revolutionary force.

Under existing conditions, he said, we are testing this new approach so that there will no longer be any excuse for anyone to impede the unity of the Arab nation and the building of the Arab nation. Now there remains no excuse for anyone to say that we have rushed things and been unrealistic, that we have not made the right start. Now we are moving realistically. We are moving in a sound, well-studied and guaranteed integrational manner. If we fail to achieve unity, then a crisis will begin in the cause of unity and treason will begin in this sort of action for which all the favorable conditions and guarantees are being provided.

Should unity fail to materialize between our two countries in the future, God forbid, then we must think of the way to achieve unity, for unity is something from which there can be no escape. Without Arab unity, Libya will have neither power nor value, nor any place on earth. Nor will Tunisia, Iraq, or Algeria. We do not speak of unity as Tunisians, Libyans, Algerians, Egyptians, or Sudanese. We speak of it as Arabs. There is no value for any Arab without Arab unity. Whatever we do, in the end we are, in fact, no more than paper countries on which any of the giants can blow, causing it to fly in the air. We have no right to live on the earth and under the sun without the Arab unity.

We possess the human, material and moral capabilities which can create a third or a fourth power which would bring respect for the Arabs. Unfortunately, the Arabs are now humiliated and have no respect because they belong to a shattered nation, a nation of 150 million defeated by 2 million Jews. This brings disgrace to the Arab and we must erase this disgrace.

The poet Ash-Shabi said: If the people determine to live, then fate will respond. We must decide to live so that fate would respond to the will of the Arab nation.

Yesterday, I was watching Tunisian television. They showed Libyan programs. Indeed, it does not matter whether they show Tunisian or Libyan programs. What really drew my attention was the readings from the president's past speeches before the bulletin. There was a paragraph of a speech he made some time ago which said: Arab unity will bring us respect and power in the world.

Truly, we can have no respect without Arab unity. He [Bourguiba] says that unity will bring us the respect of the world, and power. To achieve such unity, we must work with firm steps and build on a sound foundation. We must begin with economic integration and joint developments, exactly as we have begun between Libya and Tunisia.

President Bourguiba has said that the steps toward unity will change the regional secessionist mentalities, making them unity mentalities aware of the progress, advancement, prosperity, respect, and power which are brought about by unity and not by a secessionist action. Truly, we can have no respect or power without unity. This is because we live in a world of giants and anyone who is not a giant cannot have respect. The weak get trampled. They cannot maintain their balance anywhere on earth. Regional efforts, however sincere and serious, cannot solve the problems of backwardness. But unity action is what pools capabilities and turns weakness into strength. [passage indistinct]

— The leader went on to add that President Habib Bourguiba has devoted his life to Tunisia and the building of Tunisia. His aides work with him day and night and yet it is still a backward country in a developing world and has not been able to become an advanced country. In Libya efforts have been intensified by

the revolution and we have reached a stage of the revolution, but we are still a backward country. We have not been able to become an advanced country. In Egypt a revolution broke out, it made efforts and it has the potential, but up to now it is still a backward country. Moreover, its backwardness has increased. [words indistinct] and Algeria sacrificed 1 million (?martyrs) and yet it is still a backward country as if nothing had happened. This is the case with Arab countries one after another, and there is no chance of becoming an economic, military, and political power except by rallying the dispersed Arab splinters and creating power. If we do reach such a degree of unity, we will definitely be able to leave the circle of backwardness and reach the ranks of the advanced states and will be able to defeat backwardness in spite of imperialism and colonialism. We have the potential to defeat backwardness and we have the weapons to defeat backwardness; we have the potential to defeat the Israelis and all those who covet the Arab homeland.

The leader went on to say: This backwardness we are living as a result of the dismemberment and division within the Arab world from the ocean to the gulf has weakened us. Hence we must marshal our energies. There is also the growing danger from Zionism in the heart of the Arab homeland. Regrettably, this danger is being fed and nurtured by large imperialist powers, namely, the United States, which is determined to put Israel on top and the Arab nation underneath, and is also determined to make Israel a sword hanging over the necks of the Arabs. The American policy seeks in the end to hand oil, Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, the rivers, and our economic potential to the Israelis to ensure American interests forever.

The leader pointed out that America cannot guarantee its interests in the hands of the Arabs even if they were its friends and even if they were its agents. But if American interests came to be in the Israelis' hands and if the region, in which America has interests, came to be in their hands, this would mean that American interests would be guaranteed.

You must know that the American policy in the end seeks to hand over the Arab region, with its petroleum, strategic, moral, and material resources, to Israel.

The leader of the revolution stressed that the Arabs must decide by themselves all their affairs. America is not our god; and we have not been created by America, or Russia, or any other state — we have been created by God. We decide our future by ourselves. It is not decided by America or by Russia, or by anyone else. We are hostile to those who are hostile toward us, and we befriend those who befriend us. We are not a sphere of influence for any power and we reject any American or Russian bases. The Arab homeland is for the Arabs.

The leader said: In addition to the backward situation we are experiencing, the Zionist danger is rising inside the Arab homeland, protected by this major imperialist power. The future of the Arab nation is in danger. The enemy will not stop unless we stop him ourselves. The Zionist train of death will trample the Arab countries, country after country, in the Mashriq and the Maghreb. It will not stop unless we stop it with our power. Lebanon used to consider itself a tourist country and an Arab window looking out on the West, that is, a public garden, and it did not enter any military operation, and it had no army and considered itself outside the military race and confrontation. The result was that Lebanon was not spared by Israel and America because it was a peaceful country and a tourist country [words indistinct] in a military confrontation; on the contrary they found it an easy prey and victim, and trampled it ruthlessly and poured destruction on it, from the sea, the land, and the air. Lebanon, which did not have a military force, was destroyed. The towns that were burned, Sidon, Tyre, Ad-Damur and An-Nabatiyah, were Lebanese towns and not Palestinian.

The brother leader of the revolution made it clear that there is no basis for the Israeli fable that says that they are looking for the Palestinians. They are seeking to occupy Lebanon and sever Lebanon from the Arab homeland, capture it and use it for Israel's security and against the Arab nation.

The leader stressed that the Zionists did not do this to Syria because it has military strength, while Lebanon, however peaceful, was not spared by the Zionists or America. The whole world stood by watching while Beirut burned. The Arabs also stood and watched while 30,000 children, women, and men died. Had Lebanon had military power, its losses then would have been less, and the Israelis would not have been able to do what they did in Beirut and Lebanon as a whole. They are still there on Lebanese territory.

The enemy will not spare you, however peaceful you may be. The brother leader made it clear that the Zionist enemy is looking for land without inhabitants. It wants Arab lands without inhabitants. It is sweeping away the Arab inhabitants and is working to physically liquidate them, as in the massacres of Dayr Yasin in Palestine and the dispersal of the Palestinian people. Now, it is carrying out new massacres in Jordan, in Syria, and in Lebanon and will return to Egupt in order to give 12 million Jews, who expressed their desire to emigrate to this region, the opportunity to do so. After that they will expand more to find land without inhabitants. There are 24 million Jews in the world who must come to Arab land. The 24 million will increased to 40, 50 and to 100 million. This means that Arab existence will vanish and will be replaced by Zionist existence in this region if we do not stop it. The Arab nation will be turned into a nation like the Red Indians. The Red Indians were a nation like you, present in America, and now they have become dispersed remnants of a [word indistinct] nation.

The leader added: I fear that the Arabs in the future will become like the Red Indians. This danger will sweep over everyone. You will not be able to say: We in Tunisia have nothing to do with the subject. Not at all. We are your neighbors. We are Tunisia's neighbors and we used to believe that this war was in Asia, and used to consider that Israel was in the [word indistinct] East and we had nothing to do with them. However, overnight we found the Israelis at our borders because they had reached Egypt.

The brother leader went on to say: The chief of staff of the Israeli army inspects Libya from Egypt. This means that the next battle is between the Israelis and the Libyans. When Libya is embroiled in war with Israel this will mean that the war has reached your borders, reached the borders of Tunisia. This

Zionist chain cannot be stopped unless we Arabs stop it. It is aimed at you, country after country, house after house, individual after individual.

The leader said that the Zionist enemy wants the Jews of the world to emigrate to the Arab homeland. He wants to liquidate Arab existence physically. He wants to destroy your houses, homes, and farms, and replace you with the Israeli element. You must understand that the danger is imminent to you. Proof of this is what is happening in Palestine, what is happening in Lebanon, what will happen tomorrow in Jordan, or in Syria, God forbid. If Syria were to militarily fall, the Israeli forces would advance on the Arab East, and they would take the peninsula and anywhere else without being halted by anyone. Without the Syrian Army there is no military force in the Arab Mashriq capable of standing up to the Israelis right up to the gulf.

They said that Mecca itself was built by Abraham and must be returned to the Jews and the Jewish flag raised over it. The Arabs would go on pilgrimage to Mecca under the Jewish flag. They said that Medina was their town and that the Prophet Mohammad was the one who drove them out of it. They said: Khaybar is our town [words indistinct] so is Tabruk. They must return to them. Their map includes Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem and includes the rivers from the Euphrates to the Nile. This is the first stage; the second stage they must expand at the expense of the rest of the Arab Mashriq and Maghreb.

The leader of the revolution made it clear that the Jews in the Arab homeland and the Jewish communities in the Arab homeland in the future will become an armed force. Those who are weak have turned into a terrorist armed force which committed massacres among Palestinians, drove them away, took their homes and houses and farms. Even the Jews in North Africa, in some [word indistinct] regions who are at present peaceful will one day become strong when the Israelis reach these regions and then they will turn into tigers and into animals and they will take their revenge against (?the Arabs) and they will be armed. They will be the ones to capture the land. We the citizens will become subjects and this is the most dangerous thing.

The leader noted that America, despite its large interests in the Arab homeland, despite Arab petroleum and Arab funds invested in American banks, and despite the Arabs who still maintain friendship with America, despite all this, profoundly disregards the Arab nation and is totally biased in favor of the Jews and is determined to arm the Israelis with all means of mass destruction in order to destroy Arab existence. America is the real enemy of the Arabs and represents a neo-crusade. It is leading the neo-crusade in this century. We must not submit to America. It does not want Arab existence on earth, and it is the real enemy and the neo-crusader.

He pointed out that none of the imperialist forces want the Arab nation to become strong and united. They all want to be the big ones and to have the veto rights and to have a permanent seat at the Security Council. They want to have nuclear bombs and to divide the map among themselves, the way they want. However, our will must prevail in our land, we Arabs must achieve everything that we want on our own, not according to the wishes of the big ones.

He stressed that there is danger to the future of the Arab nation, noting that there is no one who would save the Arab nation other than the Arab nation itself.

The leader said: I began the move in the Arab homeland and I shook the hands of countries with which there was estrangement because there is a real threat more dangerous than all the Arab disputes. Moreover, this danger will sweep over us, the Arabs, whether we differ or agree. However, if we differ it will find gaps to penetrate through them quickly. I carried out this tour in the Arab homeland, the latest of which was in the Arab Maghreb and now I have come to you. I have tried to meet the popular masses and the living forces in every Arab country I have visited to put them in the picture and to rouse them. In Tunisia, in my previous visits I endeavoured to meet the fraternal Tunisian people, their living forces and the party, youth, and intellectual cadres. We are marching on one road, we are studying the conditions of the Arab nation and we are able to contribute to the confrontation of this danger and to alert the Arab nation to it, and to drive it toward unionist action. I came to meet you. I asked the brother officials for this meeting. They all welcomed the opportunity to open our hearts and to speak about our common destiny and future, and our mutual enemy.

What I noticed and I would like to tell you in this tour is that the Libyan-Tunisian initiative has put in motion the rest of the Arabs, especially in the Arab Maghreb, and now there is readiness to make possible the unity of the Arab Maghreb as a step on the path of Arab unity. There is readiness to settle the Sahara issue within the framework of settling the unity of the Arab Maghreb and building the unity of the Arab nation. There is readiness to build economic integrity among the countries of the Arab Maghreb. In fact, these matters did not find listening ears before. Now, I have found readiness to accept them and to apply them after Libya and Tunisia took the initiative and took the first step after it became clear that it was possible for economic integration to take place, that it was possible for the whole Tunisian Council of Ministers to travel to Tripoli to meet with the General People's Committee and that it is possible for the General People's Committee in Libya to travel to Tunisia , that it is possible for the National Assembly of Tunisia to meet with the General People's Congress in the Jamahiriyah and to meet in a national congress. It has emerged for them that there are many things possible now and that we are one nation and one people.

The leader said: Now there is readiness to continue the unity action in the Arab homeland. I ask the living forces in Tunisia, youth and political cadres, which are in front of me now, to stand behind the Tunisian officials in this direction and to be a popular front supporting Tunisian officials in the direction of unity with Libya, unity of the Arab Maghreb and unity of the Arab nation to confront the train of death and to build economic integration and to link together Libyan and Tunisian interests, and Arab interests as a whole, and to start the rebuilding of the Arab nation which now is wrecked, dispersed and dismembered, for this is your future and the future of your children. You must stand behind the prime minister and behind the ministers in order to implement the directives of the president to build this nation, at whose miseries the enemy rejoices and which it covets.

The leader of the revolution in his meeting with the party cadres stressed that the enemy wants to have another round and to occupy us once again. I have great confidence in the masses and in the Arab nation that it has the potential to score a triumph in the end. President Bourguiba talked to me about the French enlarging Bizerta for the purpose of building a large airport for aircraft capable of striking at Algeria during the French colonial days. President Bourguiba said that the French had told him that the French general could not wait and he was surprised by this and issued the order to attack Bizerta. One thousand Tunisian martyrs died in this battle which lasted 4 days. This is glory for the Arab nation; we are proud before the world — it is an example of heroism. At that time I was a student. Together with a group of colleagues, who are now free pro-union officers, I went to register as a volunteer for Bizerta. We considered Bizerta as our battle and the enemy a common one. I have confidence in these masses which did not have any weapons and were able to offer sacrifices without any hesitation before a major power.

The leader added [word indistinct] I ask you to be aware of the danger that is confronting the Arab nation. The Israeli army could get Egypt back at any time, and then the battle would be in Libya. If the battle took place in Libya, this would mean that the battle is on Tunisia's border. The battle is due and it is not very far off. The enemy will not stop unless the Arab masses stop him. The Arab giant must be released from the Arab Maghreb and [word indistinct] must be released. We will halt the Zionist imperialist aggression, because this region still maintains its deep Arab roots and Islamic spirit and has proved its worthiness in serious historic challenges.

They [not further specified] failed to franchise Tunisia. They wanted to merge Algeria with France, and they also failed to make Libya one of Rome's possessions. All this means that this region has been tested and has triumphed in the test. We take spiritual food and strength from the great past in order to confront the present challenges and make the future the way we want it by our free will and not the way the big powers, the enemies, Israel want, because we are owners of the land and we have the right to decide our fate by ourselves and secure our place under the sun and on Earth. For this reason I came to you a number of times and explained to you all that I saw, all that I did, and the steps we have taken. I want you to maintain these steps. I want every Libyan and Tunisian citizen who has a sense of responsibility toward this unionist structure, which contains the salvation of the Arab nation, to protect these steps.

The leader pointed out that now there is a readiness to settle the problems of the Arab Maghreb. If our problems are settled we will head towards the Arab Mashriq and link with our brethren in the Arab Mashriq to destroy the Zionist enemy, protect the holy places, and liberate Jerusalem from the Zionists.

The leader stressed that the calls for Arab unity, liberation, unity, a socialist structure, and progress must stem from all parts of the Arab homeland. He called on the Arab people to rely on the Arab nation's intrinsic strength [words indistinct] the confrontation of the Zionist death train which is aimed at the Arab homeland from the ocean to the gulf.

He called on the Arab people to continue their struggle to unify their dismembered nation and build Arab strength so that the victories this nation scored against Italian, French, and English colonialism do not suffer a setback.

In his speech the leader of the revolution went on to say that if we do not unite, we will remain in danger, exposed to the winds, and the enemy could come back to occupy us once again. These countries have no mercy for us, because they are expansionist, imperialist states. Moreover, they are crusader states and their enmity towards us has become traditional.

The leader underlined what the imperialists are hatching in Chad in order to obtain bases in this African state, which is torn by civil war. He noted that the people of Chad, who suffer from hunger, expect the American aircraft to carry wheat and supplies to them. But these aircraft are loaded with missiles, machine-guns, and means of destruction.

The leader added that America is only seeking a Chadian agent who will enable it to build bases in Chad's territory. At the end of his meeting with the party cadres in Tunisia the brother leader of the revolution stressed that the only concern of the Zionist enemy and imperialism is to penetrate in the Arab homeland and that America is leading a enew crusade against us. We must defend ourselves and confront this Zionist-imperialist danger, which threatens our existence as Arabs. This will only come about if the Arab nation's potentials are unified within the framework of comprehensive Arab unity. We are confident of this.

Al-Qadhdhafi's Press Conference

LD181756 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadndhafi praised the results of the official visit he made to Tunisia from 16 to 18 August at the invitation of the grand combatant President Habib Bourguiba, at a press conference he held this morning in the presence of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali; Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi; Information Minister Abderrazak Kefi; and 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

At his press conference Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi spoke of bilateral cooperation, the situation in the Arab Maghreb, and the situation in the Arab and African spheres. He praised the positive results that have been achieved in relations between the two countries and the responsible spirit and serious feelings that prevailed during two delegations' talks, which helped to make new and important strides on the road to fruitful fraternal cooperation and bolstering the bonds of fraternity and kinsmanship between the Tunisian and the Libyan peoples.

He said that the results achieved during the various Tunisian-Libyan meetings, including the meeting of the Tunisian-Libyan higher committee in Tripoli last 19 and 20 June, represent a serious step toward unity and genuine work based on economic integration and common interests.

The commander of the Libyan revolution expressed his optimism

about the two countries' cooperation in various fields, pointing out that the two countries have drawn up the ideal framework for realizing economic integration and other joint development projects, as well as holding periodic meetings among the two countries' various executive and constitutional institutions and bodies.

Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his thanks to the Tunisian president, Government and people for the great welcome and warm hospitality he was accorded during the visit and the good and valuable guidance that the grand combatant Habib Bouguiba gave him. He wished the grand combatant continued health and long life so that he may witness the unity of the Arab Maghreb and the Arab nation — a unity that has been and continues to be one of the president's great preoccupations.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his views on the best way to attain comprehensive Arab unity. He declared his determination to continue working to establish the Arab nation's unity on a firm foundation. He said: I have mustered a collection of great unity experiences. What is taking place now is a new phase of Arab unity action, which demands all the Arab [word indistinct] on the basis of every Arab country preserving its administrative and constitutional conditions, unless they stand in the way of unity, within the framework of one united state.

He added that Arab unity has become feasible. We have begun to march towards unity on the basis of dealing with the existing realities. He said that he was sure of the success of this course, which has won the support of all responsible Arab officials. Our work for Arab unity, he said, progresses by stages and starts with economic integration. We have begun to build the Arab Maghreb as the cornerstone and nucleus for comprehensive Arab unity.

Speaking of the problem of the Western Sahara, he said that this is one of the inherited problems that the countries of the region should overcome so that it can be solved within the framework of Arab and Maghreb unity of action and the Arab nations common fate and sublime interests.

He said that the Saharan problem is an obstacle in the way of the unity of the Arab Maghreb and the Arab nation. He affirmed his support for Morocco's attitude, which provides for holding a plebiscite to enable the Saharan people to determine their fate. He expressed his belief that Morocco will provide all the necessary guarantees for such a plebiscite.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: There were high-level contacts in Algeria between Morocco and the Polisario before my last visit to Morocco.

As for the Arab summit, he said that this topic has already been discussed. The date and venue of this summit have not been determined.

Replying to a question on the Arab summit that is expected to be held in Riyadh, he stressed the need for positive action before the summit is convened: Conditions for its success must be created, particularly with regard to the question of everyone committing himself to the Baghdad summit's resolutions.

Replying to questions connected with the situation in Chad, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi explained that the situation in that country is basically an internal issue, and it only concerns the Chadians themselves. Its solution lies in all foreign parties refraining from interfering in the internal affairs of Chad and in foreign forces leaving the country, leaving the Chadians to tackle their own problems by themselves. He categorically denied the presence of Libyan forces in Chad.

Tunisian-Libyan Communique

LD181934 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Aug 83

["Text" of Joint Tunisian-Libyan communique on Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Tunisia — issued on 18 August.]

[Text] At the invitation of the grand combatant, His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the Great 1 September Revolution paid a visit to the Tunisian Republic from 16 to 18 August.

The visit falls within the framework of the fraternal relations between the Tunisian Republic and Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, of the bolstering of the established historical bonds which bind the two fraternal peoples together and within the framework of the contacts and consultations for bolstering the joint Arab action in the face of the various challenges.

The Tunisian president, government and people have accorded the great guest and the brothers accompanying him an extremely warm welcome manifesting the strong fraternal bonds which bind the two peoples together.

In an atmosphere of sincere fraternity and understanding, the two sides held talks which were attended from the Tunisian side by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali; Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi; Minister of Justice Muhamed Chaker; Minister of the Interior Driss Guiga; Minister of Defense, Slaheddine Baly; the minister attached to the prime minister and director of the Neo-Socialist Destourian Party; the minister attached to the prime minister for civil service, el-Merzi Chekir; Minister of Planning Ismail Khalil; and Minister of Information Abderrazak Kefi.

From the Libyan Arab side, the talks were attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries, the situation in the Arab Maghreb area and the Arab area. They covered also the situation in the African Continent and the Mediterranean as well as the current international issues. The two commanders expressed their satisfaction at the positive development of the relations between the two countries at what has been accomplished during the numerous meetings held between the officials of both countries particularly during the first meeting of the joint higher committee held in Tripoli from 19-20 June, 1983.

They affirmed their determination to continue working for the elimination of all that impedes the course of cooperation and integration between the two fraternal countries.

They have also reaffirmed the need for further action at various levels in order to promote cooperation and lay down the fomulae of integration between the two fraternal countries in various fields in the framework of an integrated, interdependent and cohesive Arab Maghreb as a general and basic step for the realization of an overall Arab unity.

Regarding the Western Sahara, the two sides reaffirmed their support for the 19th OAU summit held in Addis Ababa in June 1983. The two sides attached particular attention to the Palestinian issue. In this respect, they reiterate their absolute support for the Palestinian people in struggle under the PLO leadership, its sole legitimate representative, for the realization of the demands of the Palestinian people for self-determination and the setting up of its own independent state on its national homeland.

The two sides reiterated their solidarity with fraternal Syria in confronting the Zionist aggressions directed against it. The two sides stressed the need for strengthening joint Arab action to face up to the policy of aggression and expansionism practiced by the Zionist enemy, put an end to marginal Arab quarrels and act to laydown a comprehensive Arab strategy to halt attempts to impose concessions on the Arab nation. The two sides underlined the importance of adherence to the Arab resolutions, and especially the Baghdad summit resolutions.

The two sides examined the situation in Lebanon in light of the continuation of Zionist occupation of parts of the Lebanese territory. They have reaffirmed their attachment to the national unity of Lebanon, its territorial integrity, its Arab character and its full sovereignty on its national territory. In this respect they underline that the complete withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces from all Arab occupied lands is a fundamental and just demand the immediate and unconditional realization of which the international community calls for.

Regarding the situation prevailing in the Islamic world, the two sides emphasized the importance of the strengthening of fraternal solidarity between the Islamic countries, and the settlement of disputes between them by negotiation and peaceful means. They reaffirmed their determination to act to direct Islamic potentials and possibilities towards the service of the causes of the Islamic world, its progress and its invulnerability.

On the African level, the two sides reiterate their support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for freedom, independence, and dignity. They denounce the recurrent racist aggressions perpetrated by the Pretoria racist regime against neighboring African countries.

They also denounce the strategic alliance between South Africa and the Zionist entity which is directed against the peace and security of the countries of the African Continent.

The two sides express their extreme concern over the conflict in Chad and call for a national compromise and the establishment of peace and security in this fraternal African country without any foreign intervention and in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the OAU bureau during its recent meeting at Addis Ababa.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Mediterranean and expressed their determination to do all they can to bolster cooperation among the countries of the region and to transform the Mediterranean into a lake of peace, security and cooperation away from the conflict between the superpowers.

In this respect, the two sides express their deep concern over the multiplicity of spots of tension in the world their likely repercussion on international relations. They declare anew their adherance to the principles of the UN, the Arab League, the Islamic Congress organization, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement. They affirm their determination to bolster these principles on the basis of fruitful cooperation within the framework of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

The two sides paid a special attention to the international economic situation and affirmed the need for bolstering cooperation among all countries of the South and for the coordination of their work contributing to the creation of a balance between the North and the South within the framework of comprehensive negotiations aimed at the drawing up of a new world economic system, taking into consideration the legitimate interests of the developing countries and the principles of justice, equality and balance among all nations.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his utmost appreciation and admiration for the overall upsurge which the Tunisian Republic led by the grand cambatant, Habib Bourguiba, serving the welfare and happiness of the Tunisian people. He expressed his deep appreciation for the extreme welcome and hospitality accorded to him by the Tunisian president, Government and people, reflecting the strong fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, invited his brother the grand combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, to pay an official visit to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The invitation was gratefully accepted and its date will be decided at some future date.

Al-Qadhdhafi Concludes Visit

LD181346 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, left today at 1300 from Susah-Saqanis-al Munastir airport after an official visit to Tunisia from 16 to 18 August.

He was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Justice Minister Mohamed Chaker, Defense Minister Salheddine Baly, Party Director Mongi Kooli, Civil Service Minister el-Mezri Chekir, Planning Minister Ismail Khalil, Information Minister Abder-

razak Kefi, Protcol Director (Abd al-Majid al-Qarawi) and a number of national and regional cadres in al Munastir Province, and also (Muhammad al-Ghithan) and Jummah al-Eazzani), the general representatives of the two countries.

Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Departure Message

LD181459 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1420 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Aug (JANA) — On his departure from Tunisia, the brother leader sent the following cable to President Bourguiba:

President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia: On leaving your homeland, Tunisia, I am pleased to express profound thanks and deep gratitude for the extreme hospitality accorded to us by you, brother president, and also by the prime minister, members of the government and the people of sister Tunisia.

I am also pleased to express my full satisfaction with the results of our talks with you and with your aide, Mohamed Mzali. Mr President: Direct contacts between our two countries at all levels and also the constant inteaction between our two peoples will consolidate the issues of [word indistinct] between our two countries, leading to their complete unity.

Mr President: Tunisian-Libyan steps being made in unison are regarded as an example for building the Greater Arab Maghreb, which we regard as the foundation stone of comprehensive Arab unity.

Once more I express thanks and gratitude, and wish you, brother president, recovery and long life so you may witness the fruits of the actions on which we agreed to build the Greater Arab Maghreb, leading to the comprehensive unity of the Arab nation.

KENYA

PLO Envoy Arrives With 'Arafat Message 18 August

EA182217 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Aug 73

[Text] A special envoy of the PLO leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Nairobi today with a special message for President Moi. Mr Al-Harith Salmani, who arrived in the country from Senegal, was today received by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko. The Palestinian envoy hailed Kenya for her understanding of the Palestinian problem and said that he would brief President Moi on the current situation in Palestine. The contents of his message were not disclosed.

SOMALIA

Kampuchea's Prince Sihanouk Arrives on Visit

EA182258 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Exceprts] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and his delegation arrived in the country this afternoon. Prince Sihanouk, who is in the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] for a 4-day official visit, was met on arrival at the airport by SDR Second Vice President Challe Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, ministers, assistant ministers, government officials, People's National Assembly members, SRSP members, and foreign diplomats.

In the airport VIP lounge, Prince Sihanouk told newsmen from SONNA and Radio Mogadishu that his visit to the SDR would give him a welcome opportunity to thank SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and the Somali people, and at the same time to convey the Kampuchean people's thanks to the SDR people for the unswerving support they have received from the SDR people and government. The Kampuchean people will never forget the support and encouragement, both material and financial, they have received from the SDR president in their struggle for independence. Somalia, being my second home, reminds me of the support we received from the SDR at the United Nations during the debate on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea.

Holds Talks With Barre

EA182312 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, and head of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk, held talks at the presidency this afternoon. The two heads of state discussed international affairs, the Horn of Africa crisis, Kampuchea, the Middle East, Namibia, South Africa, and the conflicts in Chad and Iran. President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said his government is opposed to the use of force to threaten other governments. He said it is the policy of the Somali Government to allow oppressed people in the world their right to self-determination. Challe Siad also made clear his country's opposition to intervention by foreign forces in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. He added that his country will continue its assistance to the people of Kampuchea until they achieve their rights.

The head of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea thanked the government and people of the Somali Democratic Republicfor their unconditional assistance to the people of Kampuchea. The president expressed his concern over the intervention of foreign forces in his country and also talked about the true situation in Kampuchea at present. The talks between Challe Siad and Prince Norodom Sihanouk ended in complete understanding.

Ethiopian Liberation Groups Meet in Mogadishu

EA190520 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] A 2-day conference attended by representatives of the Western Somali Liberation Front, the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces, the TLF [expansion unknown], the Tigre Peoples Liberation Front, and the Sidamo Liberation Movement ended last night in Mogadishu. The 2-day conference analyzed in depth the problems facing the movements, particularly regarding assistance and cooperation among the movements in the Horn of Africa and informing the world about the atrocities committed by the Abyssinian regime against the people living under its rule.

At the end of the meeting the delegates issued a joint official statement indicating the successes achieved and the current situation in the Horn of Africa. The delegates pledged to intensify their struggle to achieve total independence. The delegates called on the Soviet Union and its allies to put an immediate halt to their suppression of the people in the region. They also called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from the Horn of Africa and desist from its expansionist policy there. The delegates also appealed to governments aiding Abyssinia economically to stop doing so, saying that Abyssinia violates human rights.

International organizations were urged to support the movements financially and economically and condemn the Abyssinian government for suppressing the people living under its rule. The delegates bitterly condemned the fascist government of Abyssinia for its inhuman rule and for legalizing its colonial rule of the colonized people. They called on the Abyssinians to grant them self-determination. The presence of foreign troops in the region was also strongly condemned and their immediate removal was called for. The delegates thanked Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre for his unconditional assistance to the liberation movements and for his commitment to solving the Horn of Africa problem.

CHAD

Embassy Rejects Al-Qadhdhafi Peace Offer

AB181600 Paris AFP in French 1527 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, 18 Aug (AFP) — In a communique issued on Thursday, the Chadian Embassy in Paris denounced "the deceitful and falsely tempting nature of the peace offer" made today in Al Munastir (Tunisia) by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in an interview with the French Television TF1. The Chadian Embassy believes notably that "the true problems, especially those of coexistence between two independent countries, Chad and Libya," were not brought up by the leader of the Libyan revolution, which it describes as "the principal factor of division among Chadians and of the destabilization of the country."

Col al-Qadhdhafi's ultimate objective is "to question the legitimacy of the Chadian Government, to impose on the Chadian people a government devoted to it, and to annex Chadian territory under forceful occupation in order to use it as a bridgehead for subsequent conquests under Moscow's interested gaze." According to the embassy, more than 5,000 Libyans "are currently in Faya-Largeau, Fada, Ounianga Kebir, and Gouro in addition to those in the Aozou Strip" (territory in northern Chad claimed by Libya).

The embassy went on to say that the Chadian Government "makes it a point to say that the unity and reconciliation of Chad's children are a matter of the sovereignty of Chadians and the Chadian Government, which will take new initiatives when the time comes aimed at completing Chad's unity and the reconciliation."

Information Minister Cited on Situation

JN181805 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 18 Aug (SUNA) — Soumaila Mahamat, Chadian information minister and official spokesman, has pointed out that Libyans have dispatched reinforcements comprising weapons, ammunition, and forces to Faya-Largeau via land in order to turn it into an advanced military base. The minister stressed that they have not advanced to the south toward Koro-Toro and Salal.

The Chadian spokesman, who was speaking to journalists today, added that in light of the seriousness of the situation that Libya and its expansionist intentions have created, Chad has called on friendly states, foremost being France, to assist it to confront this danger. He said that Chad will not stop calling on France to help it to the end whether in Oum Chalouba, Faya-Largeau, or in any position in Chadian territory.

The Chadian minister expressed appreciation for French aid, but he said that this aid is insufficient to confront the Libyan danger. He added that Chad wants the French Air Force to interfere, along with receiving more weapons and forces. He said that France is a sovereign state and Chad cannot force France to answer its request.

The Chadian minister expressed appreciation for U.S. aid, pointing out that this aid is insufficient and that he hoped for more. He also praised the resolute U.S. political stand on Al-Qadhdhafi's policy and U.S. information to world public opinion on the Libyan presence in Chad and the Libyan progress toward their objectives. Concluding, the minister said: In order to entrench their expansionist policy, the Libyans have raised the Libyan rather than the Chadian flag over Faya-Largeau.

GUNT's Goukouni Appeals to OAU, UN for Peace

LD182327 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] President Goukouni Oueddei has sent two messages: one addressed to the current chairman of the OAU and the other to the secretary general of the UN. In these two messages the head of state draws their attention to the gravity of the Chadian crisis, the dangers which its escalation poses regarding the political context of the region, and the risk of the conflict becoming internationalized. Here is the full text of the messages, first the one from President Goukouni Oueddei addressed to the current OAU chairman:

The multiple and repeated maneuvers of the French and American imperialists and their lackeys from Zaire, which find expression today in fresh proofs of flagrant interference in affairs that are purely Chadian, oblige me once more to address this letter to you to inform you of the latest aggravation of the situation in the field. I draw your esteemed attention to the turn of events overthe past few days, characterized by the massive dispatch of sophisticated equipment and troops from Zaire, France, and the United States of America. Regarding the situation now prevailing in my country, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] once again draws the attention of the current OAU chairman to the gravity of this crisis due to the direct intervention of France, Zaire, and the United States in the present conflict, especially after an examination of the Chadian situation was carried out by the Bureau of the [word indistinct] committee of the OAU, which looked with great concern upon the sad fate of the Chadian people who for two decades have been the victims of a long struggle aggravated by imperialist [word indistinct] and who are now suffering grave tribulations. The GUNT greets the laudable efforts made by the OAU aimed at restoring peace in Chad, profoundly attached to the legitimate aspirations of its people for peace, security, and unity, (?and hails) any new initiative aimed at securing peace and unity for Chad. That is why the GUNT places its full confidence in the OAU and remains as in the past favorably disposed for the peace desired by our organization. The GUNT reaffirms loudly its readiness, often expressed, to cooperate with the OAU in its efforts aimed at finding a solution for a just and lasting peace in this internal Chadian conflict. It continues to mobilize all its energies for a definitive return to peace, unity, and security not only for Chad but for the entire region.

Regarding the latest developments, the GUNT reaffirms its conviction that the Chadian people, who have for years been waging a heroic battle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and imperialism, will triumph despite all the present obstacles and are confident in the outcome of a durable and just peace for Chad

with OAU assistance. That is why the GUNT makes a pressing appeal to the OAU to invite the French, American, and Zairian forces involved on the side of the Ndjamena gang to immediately withdraw their men and military materiel, in the quest for a just, lasting, and definitive peace for Chad. Furthermore, the GUNT makes a pressing appeal to the OAU to approach the Zairian Government to conform the resolutions and decisions of the UN as a member of that organization. [Words indistinct] about the alleged presence of Libyan troops on its side, therefore, suggest that the UN send a commission to verify and deny the presence of Libyan troops on its side. I beg Your Excellency to believe in my highest esteem and consideration.

[Signed] Goukouni Oueddei, president of the GUNT

The head of state of Chad then wrote to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the UN in New York:

The new developments in Chad bring me to draw the attention of Your Excellency to the harmful consequences such an escalation can have in the political context of the region and the risk of the internationalization of the conflict. For 1 week now we have noted an upsurge in the activities and provocations by the extra-African forces against the lawful and legitimate Government of Chad. Zaire has increased the number of soldiers engaged in Chad on the side of the armed forces from the north to more than 2,700 men. The United States continues to send in military materiel that is sophisticated, [word indistinct], as well as men to organize the genocide of our people. France has for more than 1 month continued to supply weapons of destruction to the FAN and has attained new heights lately by dispatching to Ndjamena a contingnet of more than 400 soldiers. All these dilatory maneuvers have as their sole aim the internationalization of the Chadian crisis. The GUNT reaffirms its stance, which is to seek a peaceful solution to the Chadian crisis in accordance with the recommendations of the OAU to restore definite peace to Chad. Second the GUNT [words indistinct] about the alleged presence of Libyans on the side of the GUNT and, therefore, invites the OAU to send a verification commission to confirm or deny the presence of Libyan troops at its side. Third, to speed up a solution for lasting peace, free from external interference, the GUNT asks for an immediate withdrawal from our national soil of Zairian, French, and American troops. [Words indistinct] I request you to bring these facts to the knowledge of the Security Council and to all members of the UN. I present to Your Excellency my highest esteem and consideration.

[Signed] Goukouni Oueddei, president of the GUNT

CONGO

Diplomatic Relations Established With Grenada

AB181615 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Outside the activities marking the 20th anniversary of the Three Glorious Days [13,14 and 15 August 1963, the popular uprising which led to the overthrow of President Fulbert Youlou], the Government of the Revolutionary People of Grenada and the Government of the People's Republic of Congo signed a declaration on the establishment of diplomatic ties at 1000 this morning in the conference hall of the Ministry of Cooperation. The Congolese side was represented by Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the External Relations Department and minister of foreign affairs, while the Government of the Revolutionary People of Grenada was represented by its high commissioner, Felix Augustin. Here is the text of the declaration:

The Government of the Revolutionary People of Grenada and the Government of the People's Republic of Congo, desiring to promote and strengthen their relations of friendship and solidarity in the interest of peace and cooperation among their peoples, and on the basis of mutual respect for their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and in accordance with the Nonaligned Movement principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states, nonuse of force in international relations, and the peaceful settlement of disputes as well as other principles enshrined in the UN Charter, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between them beginning 1 September 1983.

ZAIRE

Burundi Foreign Minister Comments on Visit

AB181445 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The first state commissioner this morning granted two audiences to Laurent Nzeyimana, Burundi's minister of foreign affairs, and Michel Doo Kingue, UN deputy secretary general.

As you know, Laurent Nzeyimana is on a visit to Kinshasa where he is participating in the meeting of the Zaire-Bugundi joint commission. He told Bitini Ndae Kimsaka that his talks with the first state commissioner centered on bilateral relations and issues concerning the subregion.

[Begin recording] [Nzeyimana] I was received by the first state commissioner and we discussed issues concerning our bilateral relations on the political level. We noted the excellent relations existing between Zaire and Burundi. [Passage indistinct] We discussed bilateral and subregional cooperation within the framework of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes. We talked about problems of storage.

[Kimsaka] Mr Minister, you are in Kinshasa within the framework of the work of the Zaire-Burundi joint commission. We know that the last joint commission meeting took place in 1981 and was sanctioned by a joint communique on cooperation in the economic, scientific, and other fields. Could you tell us about what has already been achieved under the implementation of this agreement signed in 1981.

[Nzeyimana] This is exactly what we are examining at the present meeting. We are reviewing what has already been implemented in the fields of trade, economic cooperation, industry, and mines. The results were not that satisfactory but I believe this is normal and it has only been 2 years since the agreement was signed. We hope to devote more efforts to fully implementing the

accords, especially in the sectors of trade, industry, transport, and cooperation in general. [end recording]

Commentary Defends Intervention in Chad

AB181710 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0815 GMT 18 Aug 83

[AZAP Commentary: "A Token of Increasing Credit"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Aug (AZAP) — When Zaire decided at the beginning of last month to respond to the urgent appeal made to it by the legitimate Government in Chad by dispatching to that country on 3 July a first contingent of 250 soldiers — later increased to 2,700 — some voices were raised seeing this act as interference in the internal affairs of Chad. A judgment as hasty as the events themselves [words indistinct] dissuasive which contributes to the stability of the front, which is far away from the capital — the headquarters of the established institutions.

Zaire's going to help Chad has no ulterior motives or strings attached to it. It was only guided by its devotion to the cause of Africa and its desire to block the way to the Libyan invader in order to guarantee the security and territorial integrity of Chadas well as that of the neighboring countries which Tripoli would not delay in threatening. Is it not helping a friend in danger, which is the true mark of friendship?

Zaire did this courageously without considering the cost of the operation, not taking into account the numerous problems facing it and which demand various forms of sacrifice within its economic recovery program. Today, honest people in Africa and the whole world do not hesitate to praise the courage and spirit of selflessness which have characterized this Zairian decision. The founding chairman himself personally realized this during his recent (?European and American visits). He also realized it from the message addressed to him on Wednesday by his Ivorian counterpart, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

The fact that Zaire knows how to demonstrate courage and put itself to the service of others without expecting anything in return was remarked by Mozambique President Samora Machel too, who, faced with the worsening inherent drought situation of his country, in addition to the incessant South African attacks against it, has called on Zaire for help. This, undeniably, shows the high esteem in which our country is held and testifies to the merits of credit that we enjoy from our African brothers and friends throughout the world.

GHANA

PNDC's Enin Receives Lebanese Envoy, Comments

AB181540 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, Mrs Anna Enim, has observed that there can be no lasting and just peace in the Middle East unless and until the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are restored. Mrs Enim made this observation when she received the credentials of the new Lebanese ambassador to Ghana, 'Isam Jabal, at the castle, Osu, this morning. She, therefore, hoped that efforts being made towards total troops withdrawal from Lebanon would succeed in order to restore the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The PNDC member noted that Ghana, like Lebanon, has always pledged itself to the guest for just and peaceful solutions to all international conflicts. It is towards this end that the Armed Forces of Ghana are participating in the United Nations peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, adding that this is a practical demonstration of Ghana's commitment to peace. Mrs Enim paid tribute to the contribution which Lebanese citizens have made and continue to make towards the economic development of Ghana. She was hopeful that this contribution will find expression in new fields, especially in agriculture. The PNDC member invited them to identify themselves with the hopes and aspirations of Ghana so that their considerable skills will promote balanced economic and social development of the country.

On his part, Mr Jabal expressed his government's gratitude for the support that the government and people of Ghana have given to Lebanon in the struggle for sovereignty over its own territory. He referred to Ghanaian soldiers now serving in the UNIFIL which, he said, proved without doubt the important role Ghana is playing in maintaining and strengthening international peace based on freedom, equality, justice, and respect. Ambassador Jabal urged the Lebanese community in Ghana to be loyal and — as he put it — try to build bridges between Ghana and Lebanon [words indistinct].

Ghanaian-Soviet Maritime Commission Session Opens

AB181035 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The joint Ghana-Soviet maritime commission on cooperation has begun its first session in Accra. It will last 1 week. The aim of the commission is to consolidate joint efforts in maritime industry between the two countries.

Addressing the opening session, the secretary for transport and communication, Alhaji Idrissu Mahama, emphasized that the government is making all efforts to rehabilitate equipment and facilities at Ghana's ports. He observed that Ghana's present economic recovery program is heavily dependent on sound shipping facilities which the commission seeks to achieve. Plans are, therefore, under way to attract foreign participation in the improvement of the Tema shipyard and drydock to make it an efficient foreign exchange earner.

Alhaji Mahama emphasized that the government is determined to avoid bottlenecks likely to hamper its export and import program and that jeopardize the country's economic recovery program. He said measures including efficient handling and security of goods by the Ghana Cargo Handing Company and the Takoradi lighterage should be of prime importance to the commission. Alhaji Mahama stressed the need for cooperation in training maritime cadres. He appealed to the Soviet Union to explore the possibility of granting fellowships to Ghanaians to study at the world maritime university in Sweden. The secretary also appealed to the country to assist cadets graduating from the regional maritime academy in Accra to find ships for their shipboard training. He asked for further assistance in the improvement of the regional maritime academy to train personnel from other English-speaking countries.

The vice president of the Soviet Ministry of Merchant Marine and leader of the six-man delegation, Mr Ivan Pavlenko [name, title as heard], hopes deliberations of the joint commission would lead to the implementation of bilateral agreements. He indicated the Soviet Union's preparedness to assist Ghanaian cadres to benefit from training facilities available in the country's maritime industry. Mr Pavlenko is confident that concrete measures will be taken to ensure the implementation of the terms of the agreement. The first agreement on the joint commission was signed in the Soviet Union in 1978 and ratified by Ghana last February.

GUINEA

Beavogui Leaves for Official Visit to Saudi Arabia

AB181005 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Dr Lansana Beavogui, member of the national Political Bureau and prime minister in charge of planning and statistics, left Conakry today on an official mission to Jidda, Saudi Arabia. He is accompanied by El Hadj Abdoulaye Toure, member of the national Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Mamadou Tounkara, ambassador to Guinea-Bissau; and Captain Fode Momo, the prime minister's aide de camp.

LIBERIA

Eastman Denies Plot Against Ghana's Rawlings

AB182145 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The Liberian Foreign Ministry has dismissed as nonsense a British newspaper report which alleged today that Ghanaian exiles have been seeking the Liberian Government's assistance to overthrow the Ghanaian Government.

Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman told reporters in Monrovia today that the article written by Victoria Britain quotes a letter supposedly written by the former Ghanaian general, Halidu, based in Nairobi. The article learned that a letter was written to the head of state, Samuel K. Doe, stating that General Halidu wanted $180,000 in cash and also that the Liberian Government

had agreed to use the Liberian territory as a training ground for troops to overthrow Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings. According to the article, as reported by Foreign Minister Eastman, Gen Halidu also wanted 4 helicopter gunships, 4 assault gunboats, 1 radio transmitter with a 100,000 miles radius, 200 military uniforms, 100 AK automatic rifles, and ammunition.

The article published by the British *Guardian* newspaper also linked the alleged arrangement with Israel, the CIA, and the U.S. Government. Foreign Minister Eastman said the publication has come as a great surprise to the Liberian head of state. He noted that Liberia has been involved in the whole African independence process and its territory had never been used as base against any foreign government.

NIGER

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives 18 August

AB182110 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] A delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Niamey early this afternoon. The delegation was met by our Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Daouda Diallo, who was accompanied by his closest associates.

Tehran Report on Visit

LD182211 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Mr Velayati, our country's foreign affairs minister, who at the head of a high-ranking delegation is busy visiting several African countries in order to expand and strengthen bilateral relations with Third World countries, arrived in Niamey, the Republic of Niger's capital, this afternoon and was met by this country's foreign minister.

According to a report by a correspondent dispatched by the Voice of Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during their 2-day stay in Niamey the Iranian delegation, in their meetings with the president, prime minister, foreign minister, and other officials of Niger, will study issues of mutual interest in the various political, economic, and commercial fields and ways of expanding these relations between the two Muslim countries of Iran and Niger.

It should be noted that Mr Velayati has so far visited the United Arab Emirates, South Yemen, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

NIGERIA

Furthert Reportage on Gubernatorial Elections

Government Statement on Violence

AB190740 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Statement by Nigerian Federal Government on the political situation in Oyo and Ondo States issued in Lagos — date not given]

[Text] The Federal Government views with displeasure the acts of thuggery and hooliganism that have been unleashed in parts of Oyo and Ondo States as a result of the outcome of the governorship elections. Government is satisfied that the generality of the people are law-abiding and in fact that most parts of the two states have been peaceful. The senseless destruction of lives and property is essentially limited to Ilesha and Ile-Ife senatorial zones in Oyo State and Akure, Ondo and Okitipupa areas of Ondo State.

Government is concerned that the wanton acts of arson and thuggery have been initiated and encourage by intense incitement by a few highly placed political leaders in the community. Some political leaders themselves, adequately protected by immunity, had unfortunately called upon their supporters for chaos and to commit other acts of illegality. All citizens should be warned that they will hold themselves, not their mentors, responsible for all illegal acts committed by them.

Government is determined to maintain peace and order in the few areas affected and indeed throughout the country. Appropriate directives have been issued to the security agencies to ensure that the generality of the people go about their normal business unmolested. Government appeals to all citizens in their interests to remain law-abiding and cooperate with the security agencies to safeguard the lives and properties of their fellow citizens.

Minister Warns Against Incitement

AB190840 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] The minister of communications, Audu Ogbe, has said in a statement that the Federal Government views with grave concern the use of radio and television stations to broadcast inciting statements by certain individuals in the country. He stated that for some time now, particularly since the conduct of the gubernatorial elections and the announcements of results by

Fedeco [Federal Electorial Commission], certain individuals, some of them state governors, have gone on radio and television or both in some parts of the country, inciting their supporters to riot, commit arson, and act in a manner inconsistent with public order and public safety. The minister pointed out that the government will not stand by and watch radio and television stations, for whose operation it has the responsibility of issuing licenses, become instruments of subversion and destruction of the country. Mr Ogbe warned that any broadcasting station whether federal or state-owned that is used for the promotion of violence and disruption of the peace, shall have its license revoked and be closed down immediately by law enforcement agencies.

Ondo Governor-Elect on Violence

AB180851 Lagos NAN in English 0833 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Lagos, Aug 17 (NAN) — The NPN governor-elect for Ondo, Chief Akin Omoboriowo, said today that the current wave of violence in some parts of the state was "well organized and orchestrated by a political party." Speaking to newsmen at the Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] Headquarters in Lagos, Chief Omoboriowo alleged that "these trouble makers in the state imported thugs from a neighboring state to kill, maim and harass innocent citizens of Ondo State."

The governor-elect said that the violence started immediately after the state Fedeco declared him the winner of Saturday's election and was more pronounced in Akure and Ondo. He said that the incident had led to the killing of people in the affected areas who had sympathy for the NPN [National Party of Nigeria].

Chief Omoboriowo further claimed that some policemen collaborated with the "arsonists" in destroying lives and property. He said that he had reported the incident to the inspector general of police through the state commissioner of police. Chief Omoboriowo explained that he came to the Fedeco Headquarters to discuss, amongh other things, the forthcoming senatorial election "since the commission's offices in the state have burned and to ask for reinforced police protection for the citizens."

UPN Charges Electoral Conspiracy

AB181108 Lagos NAN in English 1048 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Lagos, Aug 18 (NAN) — The UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] said yesterday that it would not participate in the Shagari administration and warned that any of its members who participated in any NPN [National Party of Nigeria] government would be summarily expelled. In a communique issued at the end of its national working committee meeting in Lagos, the party said that from the facts at its disposal it was satisfied that the overwhelming majority of the electorate voted for Chief Obafemi Awolowo but that Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] conspired with the NPN to rob the UPN of victory. The party said that it had resolved not to go to court over the results of the presidential election.

The party stated that the results of the gubernatorial elections in Ondo, Oyo, Bendel, Rivers, Cross River, Borno, Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Gongola, Benue, Niger, and Bauchi were unacceptable to it and endorsed the legal action already taken by its leaders in some of the states. It called on all its supporters to go out and vote massively for the party in the remainimg elections.

SENEGAL

Mozambique Foreign Minister Arrives, Comments

AB181042 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Mozambique Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Alberto Chissano arrived in Dakar last night on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of his Senegalese counterpart. He is accompanied by his wife and a delegation which includes members of the People's Assembly and top officials of Mozambique's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He talked to Omar Seck about the aim of his visit.

[Begin recording][Chissano] Our visit falls within the framework of the mutual desire of the People's Republic of Mozambique, of President Samora Machel, his government, and his party on one hand, and on the other, of President Diouf, his party, his people, and his government to strengthen the ties of friendship existing between the two countries. This desire is due to the fact that our two peoples are brothers who fought together in the liberation struggle in Mozambique and in other colonized countries.

The Fourth Frelimo Congress, formulating its foreign policy, decided to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and brotherly African peoples. The invitation by my colleague Niasse, therefore, offers me the opportunity to begin to implement the resolutions of the congress with my visit to Senegal, and I thank him for this. I will have the opportunity to thank him again and again during this visit because it has been our desire since independence to come here and thank the Senegalese people for their assistance in our liberation struggle, and this is the occasion.

[Seck] Mr Minister, I would like to ask a second question on Namibia. Mozambique is one of the frontline states fighting for Nambia's independence. Do you think that with the persistent occupation of South Africa this country can attain its independence in 1984 as is stated in UN circles?

[Chissano] We all hope it will happen, but we believe that we have to intensify our struggle because the apartheid South African regime is stubborn and does not want Namibia to be independent, just as it does not want the freedom of the people in the region. Even independent nations suffer from Pretoria's criminal aggression. First of all, it seeks the conditions to perpetuate the apartheid system before the Namibian people attain their independence. This is the condition that it hopes to set before engaging in a favorable dialogue. Up until now we have not seen any sign that the Pretoria regime will agree to Namibia's independence.

[Seck] Mr Minister, how do you evaluate the work of the Contact Group concerning this issue?

[Chissano] The Contact Group has shown that it is not powerful enough, or that it lacks the necessary desire, or that it alone is not enough to compel the Pretoria regime to implement decisions made by the international community. The members should, therefore, think of other methods to put pressure on South Africa because it has to be forced to understand what the world wants. Some Contact Group members say that South Africa should not be forced, but it has to be forced because otherwise we do not see how we can bring to reason a regime that does not reason in its own country, that practices apartheid, commits crimes against its own people, and is discriminatory. What we feel is that if the Contact Group wants to continue its work, it is welcome, but we cannot expect it to be the sole body involved in the negotiations. The entire international community should be involved. [end recording]

Received by Diouf

MB181906 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Mozambique's Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano today was received by President Abdou Diouf of Senegal at the start of his 4-day official visit to Dakar. The two men held talks for 1 hour, after which Mr Chissano left for the town of (Sali Portudal), 80 km from Dakar, which would be the venue of further discussions with Senegalese authorities.

Mr Chissano told reporters at the airport on arrival in Dakar last night that his visit to Senegal is intended to strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and Senegal. A Mozambican official said earlier that Mr Chissano's discussions with Senegalese authorities will include the situation in Chad and the Saharan Republic. Senegal is the last stop of Mr Chissano's three African nation tour that has already taken him to Congo and Zaire.

UPPER VOLTA

Ouagadougou Comments on Tasks of New Regime

AB120700 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Ouata Moulenou commentary]

[Text] One week after the advent of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR], one begins to see clearly enough the immediate preoccupations of the new authorities of our country. Their urgent tasks are twofold — military and diplomatic.

Concerning the military aspect, the decisions made and announced yesterday show that the reorganization of the army is the CNR's most urgent task. Thus, even before the composition of the CNR government is made known, priority has been given to the assignment of officers to the national army. What follows these postings is the arrival of young officers in the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN], such as Camille Younou, Paul Dougue, Jean Sinfore, Moussa Georges Boni in particular. It was no secret that these young captains, of the same stock as Blaise Campaore, Thomas Sankara, and Henri Zongo, felt much closer to one another than to the veterans of the CMRPN — both sentimentally and politically.

If the experience of the CMPRN was able to separate them, it did not appear to have opposed them as the various clean-up measures taken by the People's Salvation Council before 17 May did not concern them. It now appears that the present situation will make it possible to find a consensus among the captains on a political option of which one can predict the nationalistic aspects.

On the diplomatic level, it is evident that the new authorities have marked very important points. The attitudes of France and the United States are very significant in this regard. The first says that the coup is a strictly internal matter and does not see why the 4 August events in Ouagadougou should affect relations between Paris and Ouagadougou. U.S. officials have also held the same view and hope to develop constructive relations with Upper Volta. These positions taken in favor of the new regime can be explained by the resolutely moderate tone in which Captain Thomas Sankara, the head of state, expressed himself. In addition to that, the relations with Libya, — friendly though not particularly privileged ones as it was openly affirmed — assures the West, and undoubtedly the neighboring African countries, which, even though they have not made official statements, have expressed an attitude of non-hostility to the new power in Ouagadougou.

ANGOLA

Further Reaction to RSA Raid on Cangamba

Lisbon Embassy Statement

MB190735 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Yesterday in Lisbon the Embassy of the People's Republic of Angola in Portugal issued a press statement in which it calls the attention of the international community to yet another act of aggression and violation of its border by the racist South Africans which has taken place over the past few days. Referring to statments made by Pretoria, which tried to deny the bombing of Cangamba, our diplomatic representation in Lisbon stated very clearly that such denials are worthless, for there is (?evidence) on the spot, and international public opinion knows only too well the evasiveness of the racists.

The press statement says that time has come to demand from Pretoria the withdrawal of its troops from Angolan territory and the cessation of hostilities against our people, as well as the application of mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

UNITA Claims Denied

LD182027 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] In a communique released in the Portuguese capital today, the Embassy of the People's Republic of Angola denied that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] guerrilla movement has taken the town of Cangamba, in Moxico Province, after 11 days of heavy fighting. According to the Angolan Embassy in Lisbon, Jonas Savimbi's movement has lost over 1,000 men in the attack, among dead, wounded, and prisoners.

The Angolan Embassy also said that following the defeat sustained by UNITA, South African jet fighters attacked Cangamba, an air base about 500 km north of the Namibian border. The communique further said that Pretoria's denials of any participation in the attack and claims that it only carried out reconnaissance flights are futile, since proof of South African participation is to be found in the terrain.

It will be recalled that in successive reports reaching Lisbon last weekend, UNITA claimed to have taken the town of Cangamba after 11 days of heavy fighting. UNITA also claimed at the time to have killed about 700 Luanda government troops, including 150 Cubans. A South African military spokesman, for his part, has already confirmed that South African aircraft did carry out reconnaissance flights in Angola, but denied their direct participation in the Cangamba operations for lack of aircraft with long enough range to fly so deeply into Angolan territory.

Appeal to UN

MB190640 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola has appealed to the United Nations to take appropriate measures in view of the incessant acts of aggression conducted by the Republic of South Africa against Angola. A telegram sent by Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of foreign affairs of our country, to Javier Perez ing a policy aimed at destabilizing the situation in Angola and at occupying its territory. The Angolan diplomat recalls that South Africa has been occupying Ngiva, capital of Cunene Province, since 1981.

Recently, after intense air bombardment and artillery fire, the racists took control of the town of Cangamba in Moxico Province. Countless citizens were killed and many civilian buildings were destroyed. Angola strongly condemns this new aggression, which is designed to divide the country and prevent the immediate implementation of UN Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia. The message stresses that the hypocritical stance of the Western members of the UN Security Council enables South Africa to carry out with impunity its plans, which have been developed by imperialism and the Reagan administration.

On Angola's part, the telegram says that the Angolan Government is ready to hold honest negotiations on a peaceful solution to the conflict within the framework of existing UN resolutions. The Angolan Government rejects the conditions put forward by South Africa and Western powers, which are not part of the UN plan for granting independence to Namibia. The message says that Angola will keep the UN secretary general informed on the progress of the events, and, should the situation deteriorate, it will ask the Security Council to hold a debate and adopt appropriate measures.

Soviet, Other Reaction Noted

MB181201 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The country's military situation, already very grave, appears to be assuming even more alarming proportions. This is how the Pretoria racist regime would like it to be. Even after Cangamba has been barbarically destroyed, big movements of means of war are taking place, including an estimated more than 10,000 men, including regular South African troops, mercenaries, and Angolan puppets who are moving north. This leads us to expect operations to be launched aimed at occupying other areas in the country.

The newspaper *Pravda*, official organ of the CPSU, feels that the current preparations of the Pretoria army are aimed at the same objectives as the operations of August and September 1981, which led to the occupation of parts of the province of Cunene. *Pravda stresses that the objectives of these maneuvers are*

perfectly well known, adding that they are designed to overthrow

the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola and implant a puppet regime which may put the country's wealth at the disposal of multinationals. The newspaper also says that the undeclared war that South Africa is waging against Angola is being waged in detail in accordance with the plan of the U.S. and South African secret services, according to which the role of ruling Angola is reserved to the UNITA counterrevolutionary gang, as has been made known by Pretoria and Washington.

With this objective, UNITA bandits have been moved to the country's central provinces with the aim of creating an atmosphere of terror and insecurity, following which the racists and Western mass media have recently turned out propaganda exaggerating the role of UNITA. They went as far as stating that the puppets almost control half of Angolan territory.

As this is taking place, the international progressive community is manifesting its solidarity with the Angolan people. A case in point is the Tanzanian Embassy in Angola, which has addressed a message to the minster of foreign affairs, Paulo Jorge, hailing the glorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] for their fighting readiness, discipline, courage, and resolve, as demonstrated while defending Cangamba. The Tanzanian Embassy in Luanda also hailed the FAPLA loyalty to the political line of the MPLA-Labor Party as demonstrated in the fighting against the South African racists, mercenaries, and Angolan puppets. It wished quick recovery tg the soldiers who were wounded, and it paid tribute to those who fell on the battlefront.

SWAPO in turn has issued a communique in Luanda condemning the South African raids on Cangamba township and calling on the peace-loving peoples and nations to also condemn South Africa, which trains, arms, and supports the criminal UNITA gangsters in their destabilizing actions againt the Angolan revolution. SWAPO also denounced the build-up of South African military positions on Namibian territory, particularly at Grootfontein, Rundu, Ondangwa, Oshivelo, (Moshtrasha), and (Katindo Mulilo) for fresh attacks against the People's Republic of Angola.

SWAPO Condemnation

AB181310 Luanda ANGOP in French 1110 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Luanda, 18 Aug (ANGOP) — SWAPO, in a statement issued in Luanda yesterday, has condemned the recent South African aggression perpetrated last Sunday by the racist Air Force of Pretoria against the locality of Cangamba, in Moxico Province, which led to the total destruction of the headquarters of this Angolan municipality. According to the statement, SWAPO calls on all peace- and freedom-loving peoples to condemn once again this racist attack by Pretoria which trains, arms, and supports rebel troops of UNITA in their acts of destabilization against the sovereign people of Angola.

The SWAPO document also condemns the strengthening of South Africa's military positions in Namibian territory, in particular the military bases of Grootfontein, Rentu, Ondangua, Oshivelo, Mpacha, and Katima Mulilo, with the aim of carrying out further aggression against the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

UN Secretary General To Visit, Hold Talks

MB190825 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will visit our country within a few days in the framework of a tour of Southern Africa, which will also take him to South Africa and Namibia. In Luanda the UN secretary general will hold talks with representatives of our government and SWAPO.

It will be recalled that the UN Security Council instructed the UN secretary general to make this tour with the aim of consulting the parties interested in a cease-fire agreement for Namibia in the context of efforts to grant independence to that territory, which is illegally occupied by the racist South African regime.

War Victims Assisted by Angolan Red Cross

MB190738 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] About 23,500 people, including several war orphans, have been assisted by the Angolan Red Cross in Bie Province during the first 6 months of 1983 as part of its program of action. According to a source from the Angolan Red Cross, about 250 tons of corn and 15 tons of dried fish were distributed to the local population who are victims of the criminal actions by UNITA puppets. The source said that the provincial delegation of the Angolan Red Cross also distributed to the people affected by the war about 3,500 liters of milk, 2,600 kg of beans, cooking oil, sugar, and several hundreds of articles of clothing.

Meanwhile, more than 2,000 people received nutritional assistance at the Angolan Red Cross transit camps for the displaced in Moxico Province due to the suffering they had to endure at the hands of elements of the UNITA puppet group while in the bush. A total of 16 orphans were handed over to the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs.

UNITA Radio Reports 16 July-3 August Operations

MB181253 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Review of "most outstanding" UNITA activities 16 July-3 August from the UNITA Strategic Operational Command — date and place not given]

[Text] On 16 July 1983 from Huambo and with the support of a helicopter, the enemy attacked our Congo Pequeno sector. Our forces repulsed them, and they left behind 20 confirmed dead. We captured 21 automatic weapons. We stress that during the engagement we destroyed the MI-8 helicopter, which crashed about 900 meters from where it was hit. Its entire crew was killed, along with the commander in charge of the operation. On our side we suffered no losses.

On 27 July our forces attacked a column of vehicles on the Novo

Redondo-Lobito highway in the (Canjala)-Culangu section. The ambush claimed the lives of 41 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] troops, including a first lieutenant of the state security organization, a driver named (Felipe Sapalo), and 15 Cubans. Thirty-two AK's, 4 RPG-7's, 3 grenade launchers, 25 RPG-7 rockets, 5,000 rounds of ammunition of various calibers, and many articles of clothing were captured. On our side there were no losses.

On 26 July a locomotive was destroyed by a mine placed about 1 km east of Luso town, specifically at the 1,052 km marker. The action claimed the lives of 78 FAPLA members, 311 were wounded, the locomotives and all coaches were destroyed. They piled up together. We stress that the enemy, admitting the shameful defeat, said that they suffered 52 dead and 200 wounded in that attack. However, we know that the claim is no more than part of the enemy's fallacious propaganda. The enemy also admitted that it regarded the attack as a national tragedy.

On 21 July our forces attacked the enemy post of (Sautar), where we won a resounding victory. We captured 3 75-mm cannons, 6 82-mm mortars, 4 RPG-7's with 60 rockets, 64 small arms, 8 60-mm mortars, 15,000 rounds of ammunition of various calibers. The position was completely destroyed. We also stress that, after the attack, there was a rally which was attended by 2,000 members of the public. As a result of the action, our side suffered one soldier dead and one wounded.

Now, we are going to report the results of the operations over the last 24 hours. Over the last 24 hours we were able to gather the following reports from our battlefronts. On 3 August, this morning, our forces successfully attacked the (Tari) position, destroying two Star trucks, liberating many civilians, and capturing many items of war equipment. So far, we can confirm that the enemy suffered 64 dead. On our side, there were three people who were slightly wounded. We add that as the attack was carried out only this morning, further details will be given later.

On the same day, our strategic forces attacked, stormed, and captured the Mongo position, from where the enemy fled in disarray. We can report that the enemy sustained 37 confirmed dead. We seized 97 weapons, burned 5 vehicles, and we freed many civilians, and seized food and medicine. On our side there were five soldiers who were slightly wounded. We also add that further details will be given as soon as they are available.

On 2 August, yesterday, our strategic forces attacked and victoriously seized the enemy position at Cangambe, which, as you comrades know, had previously been under our control, but due to factors beyond our control, for tactical reasons, we allowed the enemy to temporarily occupy that position so that they could lose control of it. Thus, the position was taken yesterday at about 0915 after the complete rout of the enemy's 21st Brigade. Before the attack, the enemy brigade was awaiting the arrival of a battalion which had gone out on an operation against our bases. Thus the enemy helped us to fight two battles at the same time.

As the battalion was returning to the base, ignorant of what was going on, it walked into a big ambush, and the battalion suffered heavily — it was completely shattered — and at this moment the few who survived are scattered throughout the bush and are being captured one-by-one by our forces. As a result of the two attacks — the one of 0915 and the one of 1800 up to this time — we control the situation. The enemy suffered 147 confirmed FAPLA dead, and 15 confirmed Cuban dead. We captured the following: 10 FAPLA members, 16 vehicles, including Infas, Stars, and Krazs, 158 AK rifles, 17 RPG-7's, 2 RPG-9's, 12 14.5 anti-aircraft guns, 5 82-mm mortars, 6 radios, 30,000 liters of gasoline, 25,000 liters of diesel fuel, 180 bags of rice, 125 boxes of canned food, and various other goods. During the fight, two BRDM-2's were disabled and destroyed. On our side we suffered two dead and three wounded.

We also stress here that the information is not complete, and as we have already said, further details will be given to the people as soon as possible.

In an attempt to assist their forces that were already retreating from Cangumbe and to lift their morale, the enemy overflew Cangumbe with two MIG-21's, but it was already too late. Our anti-aircraft guns quickly responded and shot down one of the MIG-21's, which fell right in Luena, the province's capital, and this made the enemy understand us a little better.

LESOTHO

Government Approaches Perez de Cuellar for Talks

MB181308 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] A government spokesman announced today that Lesotho has directly approached the secretary general of the United Nations, Mr Perez de Cuellar, to hold urgent consultations between himself and Lesotho on the one hand, and United Nations member-states, organizations, and agencies on the other, on how best the international community can help Lesotho to handle the refugee problem as smoothly and as humanely as possible. He said the mesasage was sent to the United Nations secretary general in the light of new pressures that have been brought to bear on Lesotho by South Africa as a result of South Africa's demands that Lesotho return certain members of the refugee community to South Africa, or alternatively their expulsion from the country.

Lesotho has informed the secretary general that the Lesotho Government has always accepted that it has full control over the refugees in Lesotho, and that South Africa had failed to convince Lesotho of the threat the refugees pose to South Africa. In the circumstances the Lesotho Government would like to make an urgent appeal to the secretary general to use his good offices to make an appeal to South Africa to excerise restraint on her demands and lift the undue pressures she has imposed upon Lesotho.

Government Denies ANC Statements From Maseru

MB171437 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] A government spokesman today denied that the ANC could issue statements from Maseru claiming responsibility for bomb explosions in South Africa. The spokesman was reacting to an SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] report yesterday which stated that the SABC had received a telephone call from the ANC in Maseru claiming responsibility for the recent explosion in a Jewish church in Johannesburg. The spokesman said the SABC, the South African Government, and its security police knew fully well that the ANC issued such statements from its Lusaka headquarters. He added that the ANC had in fact denied responsibility for the blast.

The SABC report was, therefore, not only grossly untrue, but it was mischievous. It was clear that the SABC, which was an extention of the South African Department of Information, was part of the smear campaign against Lesotho, a campaign intended to justify to the South African public the continued South African aggression against defenseless Lesotho.

Government Ratifies Anti-Apartheid Convention

MB181326 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The Lesotho Government approved the ratification by Lesotho of the international convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid. At a full Cabinet session on Tuesday the foreign minister, Mr E.R. Sekhonyana, was authorized to ratify the convention. The convention is a continuation of the 1966 international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. The convention further says that apartheid is also a crime under the 1938 convention on prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. Lesotho is a party both to the 1948 and 1966 conventions. The convention declares apartheid as a crime against humanity and outlaws policies on practices of apartheid.

Situation on Lesotho-RSA Border 'Not Improved'

MB181258 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] There is still tension on the South African side of the border between Lesotho and South Africa following a unilateral introducing of strict control measures by the South African authorities dating only 2 months back. Our reporters who visited the border this morning say the situation has not improved and only migrant workers and a few businessmen with 6-month multiple entry permits are presently allowed to cross into South Africa. However, because of the current uncertainty over the border blockade more people are beginning to resort to locally available goods and services, and the South African border towns are already said to be experiencing serious economic setbacks on their sales, which rely more on the buying power of the Lesotho nationals because of their proximity.

MOZAMBIQUE

Frelimo Statement Marks Machel's Birthday

MB190608 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Frelimo Central Committee statement issued in Maputo 18 August 1983]

[Excerpts] On 29 September 1983 Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces, FPLM, celebrates his 50th birthday. This date is an occasion for great joy for the entire Mozambique people. For this reason, it will be observed from the Rovuma to Maputo as a very great people's festive day — a festive day which the great Mozambique people wish to dedicate to their best son and undisputed leader.

The life of Comrade Samora Moises Machel is identified with our country's recent history, the aspirations and yearnings of our people, and the destiny of the Mozambique nation. A first class fighter for the cause of national liberation, his total devotion to the people's cause, his example as a militant, his intelligence and courage soon made Comrade Samora Moises Machel a leader deeply loved and respected by other fighters and the masses. Under his leadership we waged and won the struggle against those who had tried to use the war of liberation to satisfy their interests and personal ambitions and those who wanted to perpetuate oppression and exploitation of man by man in our country. Under his leadership, we consolidated our national unity, an essential instrument for victory. Under his leadership we defeated Portuguese colonialism and achieved our country's liberty.

To speak of the struggle for national liberation, to speak of the Mozambique revolution is to speak about the life, the struggle, and qualities of Comrade Samora Moises Machel. Comrade Samora Moises Machel is a respected leader — our people's darling. He is the citizen possessing the highest qualities of patriot, militant, and revolutionary. He is the son, the father, and the head of an exemplary family. He is the mirror in which we all recognize our best gifts. He represents our hope and certainty of victory. He is our pride. For all these reasons, the 50th birthday anniversary of Comrade President Machel constitutes a period of joy and people's mobilization.

The Mozambique people are going to celebrate with great joy, love, and affection the anniversary of their most distinguished son. The Frelimo Party Central Committee exhorts all Mozambicans to celebrate the 50th birthday anniversary of Comrade President Machel by engaging even more in the materialization of the fourth congress decisions, particularly as concerns the defense of the fatherland and the fight at the production front to get rid of hunger and misery. In factories, villages, wards, cooperatives, farms, mines, fisheries, public services, hospitals, schools, courts, military units, the police force and security services, in all workplaces and residences we must carry out concrete actions to suitably mark this date. These actions must be aimed at ensuring peace and tranquility and the increase of

production and productivity. They must lead to concrete improvements of our people's working and living conditions. This is the best way of celebrating the 50th anniversary of Comrade President Samora Moises Machel. This is the best way we can once again show him our love, admiration, and affection. This is the most beautiful birthday present that we can offer to Comrade President Machel, wishing him that he will celebrate 29 September for many, many years and wishing him that he will continue to lead our people, our fatherland, and our revolution for many, many years. Let us make the 50th birthday anniversary of Comrade President Samora Moises Machel a great people's festive day, the highest period of our engagement in the defense of the fatherland, the fight against backwardness, and the building of socialism.

The struggle continues.

Maputo, 18 August 1983.

[Signed] The Frelimo Party Central Committee

Johannesburg: Resistance Movement Claims Successes

MB190612 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] The Mozambique Resistance Movement is claiming to have killed 150 government soldiers over the past 3 weeks in clashes in south and central Mozambique. The movement claims to have attacked two goods trains, to have sabotaged three railway lines, and to have temporarily occupied five army camps. No official confirmation of these claims has been received.

NAMIBIA

Administrator Leaves for Cape Town for Talks

MB190851 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Dr Willie van Niekerk, the administrator general of South-West Africa, has left for Cape Town in preparation for the visit next week to Southern Africa by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Dr van Niekerk is expected to return to Windhoek today after talks with the government. Mr Perez de Cuellar leaves New York tomorrow and is expected to arrive in Cape Town on Monday. After 3 days of talks with the government, Mr Perez de Cuellar will visit Windhoek on Thursday and Angola on Friday.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Said Responsible for Synagogue Blast

MB161912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1902 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 16, SAPA — The African National Congress was responsible for the recent bomb blast in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, a man claiming to speak for the organisation in Lesotho said today. In a telephone call to the SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Bloemfontein office this morning, he said that the attack on the Temple Israel Synagogue had been carried out in support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's fight against the Jews. The caller said the attack had definitely emanated from Lesotho, and not from Mozambique or Zambia.

The minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said over the weekend that terrorism in South Africa had entered a new era. He said PLO terrorists were being deployed in increasing numbers in neighbouring states.

ANC Denial

AB180745 Paris AFP in English 0722 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Lusaka, Aug 18 (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) on Wednesday denied reports by the South African Broadcasting Corporation that the ANC had claimed responsibility for an August 6 explosion at a synagogue in Johannesburg. ANC Secretary-General Alfred Nzo denounced the SABC report as a "blatant lie" designed to increase South African pressure on Lesotho to refuse political asylum to South African refugees.

The semi-official SABC radio news reported on Tuesday that a man called from Lesotho claiming to represent the ANC and to take responsibility for the synagogue explosion, in which no-one was injured. According to the SABC report the caller said the reason for the attack was to show support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and its "fight against Jews".

Mr Nzo called the SABC story a "fabrication" and stated, "no ANC representative has sent any message to the SABC." He said the report of an ANC caller from Lesotho was only part of the "unprecedented military, political and economic pressures the Botha regime has decided to apply against Lesotho with the aim of getting innocent refugees escaping apartheid terror expelled from Lesotho." Mr Nzo was referring to recent demands by South Africa that Lesotho must refuse asylum to some 3,000 political refugees from South Africa.

Observers have noted that the outlawed ANC usually claims responsibility for bomb attacks from its offices here in Zambia or Dar es Salaam in Tanzania in official statements and not by telephoning the South African media.

SWAZILAND

TIMES OF SWAZILAND Reports on Dzeliwe Hearing

MB180900 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 18 Aug 83 pp 1,7

[By *Times* reporters]

[Text] Inkhosikati [royal wife] Dzeliwe, the ousted indlovukazi [queen regent] yesterday challenged her removal from office. In an urgent application to the High Court, she challenged the authorised person, Prince Sozisa, the Liqoqo (Supreme Council of State) and the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi. She claims

that her removal from office by the three parties was illegal and unconstitutional and asks the court to declare the order deposing her null and void.

She asked for the cancellation of the appointment of Queen Regent Ntombi and a court order prohibiting the respondents from removing her (Dzeliwe) from office. She states that Liqoqo had no powers to remove her and that the supreme body was officially dissolved and had by law ceased to function as such.

[The same paper on page 7 carries the text of an affidavit filed with the court by Chief Dambuza Lukhele in support of Inkhosikati Dzeliwe. It says in part: "On August 2 1983, in exercise of her aforesaid powers the applicant revoked, for good cause, the appointment inter alia, of all members of the Supreme Council of State with effect from the said date. From this date the Supreme Council of State ceased to function in terms of the law."

[At another point the affidavit says: "The applicant, the chiefs whom I represent, I, and the nation are not against the appointment of Inkhosikati LaTwala to the office of indlovukazi and/or the regent of the Kingdom of Swaziland, but state that the revocation of the appointment of the applicant as indlovukazi and regent of the Kingdom of Swaziland and the appointment of Inkhosikati LaTwala to be indlovukazi and/or regent are unlawful, unconstitutional and premature inter alia, for the reasons set out hereunder."

[It further says: "In Swazi law and custom the period of mourning for the death of the late king is not yet over. Consequently, the regalia and other properties with which an indlovukazi is entrusted upon her installation cannot be transferred to Inkhosikati LaTwala who in Swazi law and custom is still 'black.'"]

But the defence claimed: "There were sufficient powers to remove her and replace her with a new queen regent." Judgment on the question of the High Court's competence in resolving the matter will be passed on Wednesday next week. The judgment will be on the basis of a trial within a trial as to whether the court had jurisdiction and on the question of urgency.

The defence yesterday challenged the authority of the High Court to hear the application. Advocate Richard Zeiss, acting for the respondents, said the matter was under Swazi law and custom and, therefore, that the High Court had no jurisdiction over it. He said it was the submission of the respondents that, according to the Constitution, the office of the queen regent does not arise immediately after the death of the king.

He said in terms of Swazi law and custom she is appointed by a special council of senior members of the royal family to act as regent during the interim period until a new king is officially introduced to the nation. "The Constitution is silent on who the indlovukazi should be, who should appoint her and whether she can be removed. It is totally silent," he said. He said it was contested by the judicial commissioner in his affidavits that the indlovukazi is not a fixed person, but somebody who is from time to time nominated by the special council.

Chief Justice Charles Nathan asked: "Who is the special council supposed to be?"

Zeiss: "The Constitution is silent on it."

Judge: "But surely a country cannot be governed by a secret body about whom people do not know."

Mr Zeiss said such a council has powers to remove the Queen Regent.

Judge: "But I would have thought a country has to know who it is governed by."

Mr Zeiss said even the king was governed by the custom in which he is chosen by the special council.

[Mababane *The Swazi Observer* in English on 18 August 1983 on pages 5 and 7 carries a report on the affidavit on behalf of Dzeliwe and "an opposing affidavit by the judicial commissioner, Prince Charles." The report on the affidavit by Prince Charles says in part: "'The indlovukazi is not a fixed person such as for example, the mother of the king or his most senior wife, but is from time to time appointed in accordance with Swazi law and custom by the council of senior members of the royal family in accordance with Swazi law and custom.

['"The said council of senior members of the royal family is a customary body created in accordance with Swazi law and custom. This council of senior members of the royal family has the power at its pleasure to remove from office an indlovukazi previously appointed by it and to appoint another indlovukazi in her place.'

["Prince Charles further said that the identity of the members of this council of senior members of the royal family 'is secret and the procedure of the body is also secret.' He, therefore submitted that the High Court had no power to adjudicate on the question of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the appointment of an Indlovukazi."]

He said when the late King Sobhuza II suspended the Constitution in 1973 he assumed for himself all the executive, legislative and supreme powers. He said at no time after that did he surrender his powers. But Mr Justice Nathan said the late king did bring back certain sections of the Consitution, which he repealed and in them made provisions for such things like the appointment of the queen regent. Mr Zeiss replied that it was still the contention of the respondents that the High Court still had no power to sit over such matters and that Inkhosikati Dzeliwe and her lawyer, Mr Douglas Lukhele, had brought the matter before a wrong court.

Mr Justice Nathan asked: "But why are they in the wrong court?"

Zeiss: "Because Swazi Law and custom is not part of the common law in Swaziland. Only a court that has been empowered in this regard is competent to deal with this matter." He said the application had been brought under common law.

Judge: "But is that not prima facie against you?"

Mr Zeiss replied that the common law in Swaziland operated within the Swazi law and custom and that in the present case the High Court had no machinery to use the Swazi law and custom. Mr Justice Nathan said the law dealing with the establishment of the High Court gave it unlimited jurisdiction over both criminal and civil matters.

Zeiss: "But this does not embrace the supreme executive powers."

Mr Justice Nathan said the High Court had general powers on everything on law. Mr Ziess said it still had no power on customary laws and stated that the new Consitution had not given it such jurisdiction. He said there is the Swazi Courts Act which gives Swazi national courts the power to deal with customary law. He said in terms of the Roman Dutch Law and the history of legislation, the common law is relied on only when the customary law has failed.

Mr Zeiss then told the court that, as far as the defence was concerned, there was no reason for Mr Lukhele to bring the matter to court as an urgent one. He said there was a meeting of chiefs and the nation which was still to be called to explain the situation.

Mr Justice Nathan said: "Well, you have no one at the head of the state."

Mr Zeiss said: "The government is functioning."

Judge: "No, but you must have a head of state."

Zeiss: "But there is the new queen regent. Besides there is no evidence that there has been unrest or confusion as a result of what happened."

He said the administration was still operating in a smooth manner and there had been no special problems. Mr Ziess added that it was not proper to cite Liqoqo as the second respondent because it was submitted that the body had been dissolved and, therefore, that it was prejudicial to its members.

In reply, Mr Lukhele said, in regard to the question whether the High Court was a wrong court for the application there was authority that granted it the ultimate jurisdiction in matters of the law, that it had the same powers as the Supreme Court of South Africa, which is competent to handle consitutional matters.

He said: "Otherwise it would not make sense to provide that the High Court can call for the assistance of assessors when dealing with matters that touch on Swazi law and custom as the High Court law says. If there is any doubt in that, there is still the repealed constitution which also gives the High Court unlimited jurisdiction over all matters."

Mr Lukhele added: "The defence claims the court has no power because the matter is under Swazi law and custom. I am the first person to agree. But what is of issue here is not how she was appointed or whether she holds supreme powers at the pleasure of the secret council. Rather it is whether the respondents had the power to remove her from office."

Mr Justice Nathan said: "The one difficultly that we might not be able to answer is whether, if the authorised person of the Liqoqo had no powers, the secret council had them."

Mr Lukhele said Inkhosikati Dzeliwe was appointed in 1980 and that since then there was no move to challenge her appointment.

"She continued to work publicly and with the knowledge of the respondents. When the king died the secret council appointed her as regent and then she was removed in the manner with which she was. But the Constitution says that, until a new king is introduced, the queen regent shall assume his powers. If a new king has been introduced it is for the respondents to prove it and if he has assumed power then she must fall away."

Judge: "But what if the council has powers to remove her?"

Lukhele: "My question then is whether customary law will take precedence over common law and the Constitution. The Constitution was not British imposed as it was suggested but was prepared by the Swazis themselves and given to British for approval. They knew of the principles of the customary law in which the secret council is provided for. But, clearly the Constitution was meant to amend that section. The question is whether or not she was constitutionally removed, regard being had to the Constitution."

Mr Justice Nathan said that the Constitution probably meant to say that if the queen regent is officially proved to be physically or mentally handicapped then she can be removed. Mr Lukhele said it was not natural justice that a nation should be ruled by a council that is not known and held that when the king died his powers were automatically transferred to the indlovukazi who, in exercise of her powers appointed the respondents.

"Is there any law which says someone can dismiss the power who appointed him?" he asked. He said, in effect, Swaziland presently had no head of state and was in a vacuum. He said such a situation could create confusion, power struggles and possibly ultimately bloodshed. "It is important that the matter be resolved immediately," he said.

Mr Lukhele appeared with Mr Paul Shilubane. Mr Zeiss is instructed by Mr David Matse. Cheif Justice Nathan sat with Justices J.A. Hassanali and Ben Dunn.

Hearing Draws Large Crowd

MB181138 Mbabane The Swazi Observer in English 18 Aug 83 pp 4,7

[Excerpts] Pandemonium broke out in the High Court yesterday afternoon when the queen regent's case had to be moved to the bigger old High Court building because of the mammoth crowd which could not be accommodated in the new court buildings. The preliminary hearing was conducted in the new court buildings in the morning. But when word went round about the

nature of the case taking place, the court was packed to capacity in the afternoon and policemen had to work extra hard to control the crowd, most of which milled outside while others peeped through the windows. What also attracted curious passers-by was the presence of a number of policemen detailed to guard the court premises.

Earlier, the principal secretary for justice, Mr Robert Mabila, and Liqoqo member, Mr George Msibi, showed up in the High Court but were absent during the proceedings. Prince Mfanasibili arrived in his chauffeur-driven Mercedes when the court had adjourned in the morning.

Some civil servants, police officers and other members of the public had to sit in the dock because of lack of space while other officials sat in the witness box. The case's importance was also crowned by the presence of the British assistant high commissioner, Mr Barrie Jones, who sat throughout the proceedings. The deputy minister of education popped in but could not find a seat and left.

The tense crowd spilled outside the court and listened through windows on the passage. In spite of the fact they could hear little of what was being said, they faithfully hung around until the end of the proceedings just after 5:30 pm. The courts sittings usually end at 4:30 or 4:45 p.m.

Notably though, the police did not have to use their batons on anyone. The crowd's tension came out when Mr Justice Nathan said the matter deserved urgency in reply to Mr Ziess, who said it was not urgent because there was no sign of unrest among people. "Yes", shouted the crowd ignoring court orderlies' remarks to maintain "silence in court."

Liqoqo May Stop Proceedings

MB181225 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Swaziland's ruling council, the Liqoqo, may step in to prevent further proceedings in the Swazi High Court to discuss the future of the deposed Queen Regent Dzeliwe. According to a government gazette which formulates Queen Dzeliwe's dismissal, the Liqoqo can dismiss any ruling with which it is in conflict. Yesterday the Swazi High Court began a hearing into whether the dismissal of the queen regent was null and void. Presiding Judge Charles Nathan has postponed his decision until next Wednesday after hearing 3 hours' of argument yesterday.

ZIMBABWE

Reportage on Iranian Foreign Minister Visit

Mugabe-Velayati Meeting

LD181047 Tehran IRNA in English 0915 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 18 IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in his meeting with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Harare, Zimbabwe Wednesday discussed issues concerning international affairs, Africa, and Irano-Zimbabwean bilateral ties. At the fourth leg of his 11-countries and Africa tour Velayati arrived in Zimbabwe Wednesday for a one day visit. He already visited United Arab Emirates, South Yemen, and Tanzania.

During the meeting Velayati presented a message of Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i to his Zimbabwean counterpart. Velayati said that Iran attaches great importance to the struggles of African people and is willing to expand its ties with the Third World. He said Iran is with the African countries in their struggles against South Africa.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mugabe in reply called on the two countries relations for the cooperation in international circles and organisations against imperialism, Zionism and racism. In a second round of talks Velayati also met and conferred with Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Dr. Witness Mangwende and the two ministers denounced U.S. and France on Chad issue.

Denunciation of Apartheid

MB181334 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0852 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Harare, Aug 18, SAPA — The Iranian foreign minister, Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, today urged Zimbabweans to keep opposing apartheid in South Africa. Mr Velayati, speaking shortly before his departure after a one-day visit to Zimbabwe, said apartheid was a "thorn in the flesh" and the fight put up by Zimbabwe and other African states for a complete removal of the system was "great."

Mr Velayati said he and the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, discussed a wide range of subjects which included technical and bilateral relations. The Iranian foregin minister and his 17-man delegation are on an extensive tour of African states.

HERALD Urges Government To Ignore Nkomo

AB181055 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Harare, Aug 18 (AFP) — Zimbabwe's semi-official *Herald* newspaper today urged the government to ignore returned opposition leader Joshua Nkomo and his proposals for a conciliatory political solution to the country's dissident violence. The editorial, sarcastically titled "Dr Who?", said that the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe "would be shooting itself in the foot" if it listened to Mr Nkomo's suggestions for the country's dissident problem.

The newspaper charged that Mr Nkomo fled Zimbabwe in March claiming that Mr Mugabe had ordered him killed simply to embarrass the government. "Now this man is back in the country, waving an olive branch. He has spent five months in Britain preparing a blueprint for peace 'in the country' and not only in Matabeleland where we know the problems are confined," asserted the editorial. "Dr Nkomo now wants to discuss the situation with the prime minister, the man he accused of attempting to murder him. Common sense would dictate that Dr Nkomo either explain himself or apologize publicly first." The editorial concluded that "Dr Nkomo should be ignored as the spent force that he is."

Meanwhile, after reclaiming his seat in parliament yesterday, Mr Nkomo was returning today to his home in Bulawayo, in the troubled Matabeleland Province.

SAPA: MP's Charge Government With Corruption

MB161802 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1744 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Harare, Aug 16, SAPA — Corruption, inefficiency and irresponsibility were worsening in Zimbabwe public service, an independent member of parliament said here today. A former Rhodesian Front member, Mr Dennis Divaris, said the country had been robbed of millions of dollars (rand) in public money by public servants who "cannot care less" about their jobs. "The position is getting worse," he said, in an attack on the budget.

He was supported by two other independents, who are also former Rhodesian Front members, Mr Paddy Shields and Mr Henry Elsworth, when he criticised revenue proposals as being counter-productive. Senior government officials were also doing the country great harm by attacking what they called the "capitalist system," and this was not achieving anything.

Repatriated Dissidents Cross Into South Africa

MB190725 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, has disclosed that the Zimbabwean dissidents being repatriated from Botswana have crossed into South Africa to join others to form a [word indistinct] force with South African-backed bandits against the frontline states. The minister was answering questions in the upper house yesterday.

Turning to the police force, Comrade Ushewokunze said although experienced officers have left the force, efforts are being made to ensure that the police force will not lose more qualified staff. [Words indistinct] not happy that his ministry has gained by recruiting [word indistinct] and enthusiastic officers who are learning fast.